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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

September 18, 1919, Temperature 78.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 75.

September 18, 1919, Temperature 78.

\$80  
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ALICE ROSS & CO.  
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TELEGRAMS: "SEYBOURNE".

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MOTOR CARS  
TELEPHONE 482.  
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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

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25 YEARS IN WOOD.  
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VELVETEEN**  
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\$1.75, \$2.25, a yd.

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WINE MERCHANTS

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### BOLSHIEVISM.

SUPREME COUNCIL AGREES WITH  
BRITISH POLICY.

Paris, September 15th.  
The Supreme Council has considered the Russian question and agreed to the British policy of evacuation. It has declared itself as against Russian adventures for the Allies because the Bolsheviki are not to be trusted. The Russian people must settle their own future, provided they respect their neighbours' rights.

GENERAL MAMONTOV'S SUCCESSES.

London, September 15th.  
The War Office states that General Mamontov, who in the middle of August, broke through the Bolsheviki lines facing the Volunteer Army and has been carrying out an extensive raid around Tambov. General Mamontov has moved from Tambov westwards to Kolov, 28 miles distant, and Jelez, 107 miles distant, and is still operating behind the Bolsheviki. He interrupted their railway communications and their supply system to such an extent that, on the Northern sector, it is reported the Bolsheviki are only allowing troops 12 rifle bullets and 50 rounds per machine gun daily. General Mamontov has also released, to their homes, 30,000 untrained Bolsheviki recruits and raised two more Volunteer infantry battalions among the inhabitants, who are everywhere very friendly.

ENTHUSIASM TO OPPOSE BOLSHIEVISTIC METHODS.

London, September 15th.  
An Estonian representative in London, interviewed by Reuter, emphasised that Estonia would continue resolutely to oppose the establishment of Bolshevism in the Baltic. Estonia was not seeking closer relations with the Russian Bolsheviki, but circumstances prevented her fighting them indefinitely. He expressed the opinion that other Baltic States, such as Lithuania and Latvia would be similarly influenced.

ONEGA OCCUPIED.

London, September 15th.

A War Office communiqué states:

On September 13th the enemy, consisting of two battalions, determinedly attacked positions on the Onega, but were heavily repulsed.

We occupied Onega unopposed on September 10th.

The Russians are continuing successfully their offensive on the railway front.

LITHUANIA INCLINED TO MAKE PEACE.

London, September 15th.

Dr. Czeplinski, the President of the Lithuanians, is greatly inclined to make peace with the Bolsheviki, because it is impossible for them to continue to fight against the Bolsheviki as they have received no Allied assistance. Lithuania will, however, only make peace in full agreement with Estonia and Latvia.

BOLSHIEVICS HEAVILY RE-

INFORCED.

London, September 15th.

A Polish communiqué states:

We occupied Borysow, 90 kilometres north east of Minsk.

The Bolsheviki have been heavily reinforced on the Lithuanian front.

HAVAS REVIEW.

Paris, September 15th.

A Havas message says:

In a speech, M. Andre Leleux stated, in the Chamber of Deputies, that owing to the failure of the Allies to demand in the armistice the immediate cessation of the manufacture of munitions, the Germans may have turned out 2,500 guns and 15,000,000 shells since the war ended.

This announcement has provoked uneasiness in France. The German Government is credited with the intention of acquiring arms and munitions factories in Mexico and staffing them with German experts.

Paris, September 15th.

A Havas message says:

President Poincaré has presented the Cross of the Legion of Honour to the towns of Douai and Cambrai, the British troops taking part in the impressive ceremony.

Among other prominent politicians, Mr. Asquith has consented to address meetings at Aberystwyth and Birmingham, dealing with the Government's fiscal policy.

A very interesting political change is foreboded—that Mr. Arthur Henderson will succeed Mr. W. Adamson as head of the Labour Opposition in Parliament.

Mr. Henderson, interviewed by the Daily Mail, attributed the reaction against the Government to the general disappointment that more had not been attempted since the general election. Great expectations had been raised at that time, but very little had been done to redeem the promises.

He claimed for the Labour Party that it was the only party in the States which had boldly taken the country into its own hands and accepted all the risks of publicity in declaring its policy of social reconstruction.

HOME POLITICS.

London, September 15th.

The return of Mr. Lloyd George from Paris to-night, marks the opening of the autumn political campaign.

The Premier makes an important speech to-morrow at the International Brotherhood Congress, and proceeds, later to Wales, where he is expected to outline the Government's agricultural programme.

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FIELD-MARSHAL ALLENBY'S  
WELCOME.

London, September 16th.  
Field-Marshal Sir Edmund Allenby arrived at Victoria Station to-day, and received a warm welcome. The Earl of Athlone was the first to receive him, on behalf of His Majesty. The other distinguished persons present included Sir Douglas Haig, Air Vice-Marshal Frendrich, Brigadier-General Sykes, and Sir Auckland Geddes.

Field-Marshal Allenby drove off with Lady Allenby amid cheers from assembled crowds.

CALIFORNIA'S IMMIGRATION ACTION.

New York, September 16th.  
A telegram from California states that the Governor of Lower California has ordered the cessation of the immigration of Japanese, Chinese, and other Asians into the Northern district of Lower California until the Mexican Federal Congress has decided the question of immigration.

THE SITUATION IN HUNGARY.

Paris, September 15th.

The situation in Hungary is causing uneasiness in Conference circles in consequence of Rumania's reported intention to leave the country hurriedly.

The Rumanians have dissolved all the military and police forces in Hungary, which, therefore, will be exposed to the risk of grave disorders.

The Conference has requested Rumania to leave a force sufficient to maintain order pending Hungarian reorganisation of her forces.

Members of the Conference positively state that Rumania is held responsible if she declines and disorders occur in Budapest and elsewhere, as the Extremists are awaiting an opportunity to throw back the country into a state of chaos.

THE KING'S APPEAL.

London, September 16th.

The King's appeal to employers to give work to disabled ex-soldiers has been received favourably everywhere. There are prospects that the solemn obligation mentioned by His Majesty will generally be supported.

The Ministry of Labour states that 50,000 disabled soldiers are seeking work, and 50,000 for whom work will be wanted will be shortly discharged from the Hospitals and Convalescent Homes.

A scheme put forward as an addendum to the King's proclamation invites employers with over 10 employees to make 5 per cent. disabled soldiers on their establishment, if possible.

It is not intended that the proposals shall lead to the division of skilled labour. The wages of the men who have been trained will be governed by the conditions laid down in agreement with the Trade Advisory Committees, and disability pensions will not be taken into account.

The majority of the staple trades in the country have accepted the scheme. Participants in the scheme will be entitled to use on their correspondence paper a device indicating the fact.

THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

A SATISFACTORY CONFERENCE.

Paris, September 15th.

It is learned that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau had a satisfactory conference regarding Syria. A temporary arrangement agreed upon by them for the regulation of the situation has been approved by the Supreme Council and will operate until the American Government is ready to deal with the whole question of the future status of Turkey.

BRITISH TROOPS REPLACED BY FRENCH.

Paris, September 15th.

It is understood that the provisional agreement between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau stipulates that French troops shall relieve the British in Upper Syria. The newspapers reiterate that Britain will support the French mandate for Syria.

PROLONGED MEETING OF SUPREME COUNCIL.

Paris, September 15th.

Field-Marshal Sir Edmund Allenby and Marshal Foch attended a prolonged meeting of the Supreme Council this afternoon.

FROM PARIS.

Paris, Sept. 15.

The Chinese delegation in Paris is reported to be expressing surprise about the positions taken by the Japanese as being willing to return Shantung to China as soon as China has signed the Treaty of Versailles. The position of the Chinese is as follows: So long as a definite guarantee to restore China as well as the public opinion of the world are not given, China has no reason to change her attitude towards the Treaty of Versailles.

The Versailles article is becoming very popular. Settlement may shortly be reached on the lines previously proposed by the employers.

M. Poincaré presented the Cross of the Legion of Honour to the towns of Douai and Cambrai, British troops taking part in the impressive ceremony.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 15th.

Silver is quoted at 51 1/2 spot and 51 1/2 forward. The market is steady.

(Continued on Page 5.)

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[Translated for the China Mail from the Wah Tat Pao.]

WONG YAP TONG REACHES NANKING.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 17.

Mr. Wong Yap Tong, the chief peace delegate, arrived at Nanking at noon yesterday. He had an immediate interview with General Li Shun, the residential Tsuchun. He is remaining at Nan King to await further developments.

THE SALT SURPLUS TO THE SOUTHWEST.

It is learned that the portion of the surplus of the salt revenue which is to be delivered to the Southwest, will be handed directly over to Mr. Shum Chun-hun, the head of the military Government.

GENERAL FENG KUO CHANG.

It is reported that General Feng Kuo Chang, the ex-president will come to Nanking.

A NEW JAPANESE LOAN?

PEKING, Sept. 15.

Rumour is existing that a new big Japanese loan is under negotiation. The amount to be advanced is \$12,000,000.

CHINESE CONSTABLE IMPRISONED.

DEMANDING MONEY BY MENACES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese constable was charged on remand, with demanding \$100 by menace, and with misconduct as a constable.

Inspector Gordon stated that complainant was a cook on the "Lien Shing". He purchased 300 bags of rice at Saigon, which was a little more than the quantity required for consumption on the vessel. The agent of the vessel and the captain, however, gave him permission to bring the rice on board, and the French authorities passed the consignment. When the vessel arrived at Hongkong the cook went to the Harbours and Exports Office and secured a permit for the cargo. The rice was unloaded into a junk in Hongkong, and the complainant was in charge of the junk when defendant boarded it and said he was a policeman. He searched the junk, found the rice and asked complainant where he got it. Complainant replied that he had purchased the rice at Saigon and had a permit for it. The defendant replied that the rice was in excess of the quantity allowed. If he were paid \$100 he would not interfere, but otherwise, he would get a launch to tow the junk to the Water Police Station. The complainant suggested seeing the captain, and defendant agreed to this. The Captain suspected the defendant and hoisted the police flag.

The complainant corroborated the statements made by the Inspector.

Defendant stated that when he found the junk contained illicit rice he intended informing the Water Police about it. Complainant invited him to the steamer to talk the matter over, and when he got on board he was seized by the captain, who handed him to the Police.

At this stage Mr. M. K. Lo came into Court and stated that he had been instructed to appear for defendant. His instructions were that defendant admitted seeking for the \$100. He besought the Magistrate to take a lenient view of the case, owing to the previous good character of his client who had been in the Force for six years, and owing to the fact that he had to support an aged mother. His client received information about 6 a.m. one day that a junk was attempting to smuggle illicit rice, and having no time to inform his superior officers, he acted on his own initiative, evidently in good faith. He discovered that the rice had been imported by a certain steamer and he went to see the captain. There was no doubt that either this client asked for the \$100 or the sum was offered to him. There, certainly, was no coercion on defendant's part.

Inspector Gordon stated that the man had a fairly good record. He was not a detective, but a looking attached to the Central Police Station.

Mr. Landsell considered it a serious case. Three months on each charge.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,  
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YOU WILL GET SATISFACTION  
USE  
A CONKLIN SELF FILLING  
PEN  
WE HAVE NIBS TO SUIT  
YOUR HAND.  
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## TOILET BRUSHES.

We have recently received a full and varied assortment of the above including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military Cases, also Combs, Puff Boxes, Mirrors, Manicure requisites, etc., etc.

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QUALITY-VARIETY-PERFECTION.  
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**PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.,**

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China  
**W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,**

Peking  
Hongkong



# G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR  
Public Auctions

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**SATURDAY, September 20, 1919,**  
commencing at 11 a.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

- 6 boxes Periodicals
- 8 cases Freezing Machinery
- 1 case Brandy
- 23 tins Coffee
- 18 tins Biscuits
- 84 bags Flour
- 95 tins Yellow Paint
- 10 tins Soft Soap
- 5 cases "Three Boys" Soap
- 50 cases Bar Soap
- 30 pairs Rubber Boots
- 73 pairs Hair Clippers
- 3 Sewing Machines

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEORGE P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, September 17, 1919.

## INTIMATIONS.

### S.S. "WAR PUFFIN."

THE Undersigned invite tenders, in writing, for the purchase of this vessel which is ashore at Longstone Reef, near the mouth of the Moulmein River—Amherst—Burma. The Vessel is in a favourable position for ship breaking operations. A copy of the Surveyor's report can be seen at the office of, and full particulars and terms obtained from

GILMAN & CO. LTD.,  
Lloyd's Agents.  
Hongkong, September 18, 1919.



NOTICE.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Permission given by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government under section 10 of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance 1914.

On and after the 8th day of September, 1919:

1. (1) Persons who are in possession of such passports as are hereinafter mentioned and produce the same as herein after mentioned are permitted by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to leave the Colony without a valid passport which has been issued on board of the ship, on board of and prior to the departure of the ship by which he is leaving.

(2) A British subject is permitted to leave the Colony, without a Police Pass, provided that he has in his possession a valid passport which has been issued on board of the ship, on board of and prior to the departure of the ship by which he is leaving.

(3) A Subject of a Foreign Power is permitted to leave the Colony without a Police Pass, provided that he has in his possession a valid passport granted by the Government of the Country of which he is a subject, and provided that he produces such passport, on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the ship by which he is leaving.

2. A person arriving in and leaving the Colony by the same steamer is permitted to leave the Colony, provided that he has such valid passport as aforesaid and provided that he produces such passport, on demand, for examination on board, to the satisfaction of the Officer Administering the Colony and prior to his departure from the Colony.

3. Members of ships crews are permitted to sign on without obtaining a permit from the Captain Superintendent of the Port.

5th September, 1919

NOTE:—All persons who are without a passport or with such a passport as is above mentioned, must continue to comply with all the provisions of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance 1914.

3. To prevent delay in sailing, shipping companies should satisfy themselves that intending passengers have the necessary passports aforesaid in their possession.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,  
Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, September 11, 1919

## MEE CHEUNG PHOTOGRAPHER

Ice House Street.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.  
**THERAPION NO. 1**  
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**THERAPION NO. 3**  
No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Headache, No. 3 for Stomach Troubles.  
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## INTIMATIONS

### METEOR GARAGE



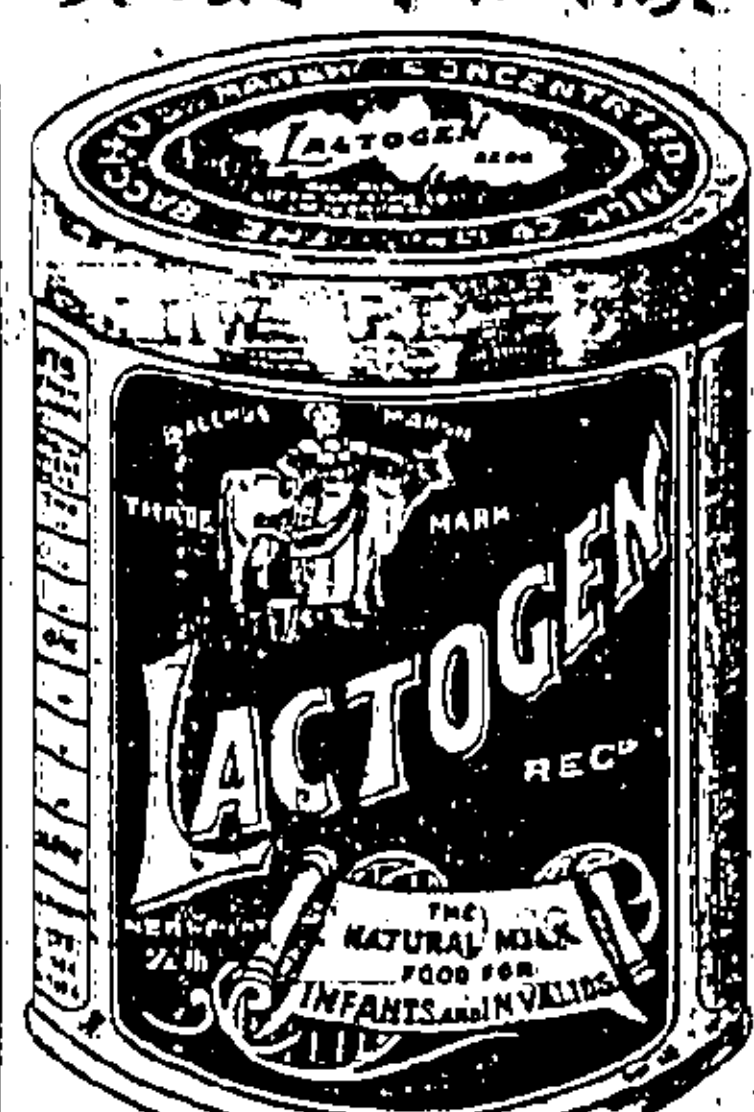
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## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

### FRESH MILK.

The value of pure fresh milk as a perfect diet cannot be overestimated. Without fresh milk children cannot thrive.

The purity and quality of our milk is guaranteed.  
Beware of adulterated and impure milk.

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Flower and Vegetable  
**SEEDS.**  
Indications point to a  
**HEAVY DEMAND**  
for seeds  
**THIS SEASON.**  
To be sure of getting every  
variety you wish, we suggest  
that you  
**ORDER T-DAY.**

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## JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear  
**MADE TO ORDER**



**CHERRY & CO.,**  
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—Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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MRS. T. SUGITA  
& MISS HALU  
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All kinds of Photograph Work done  
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## OUR POLICY IN RUSSIA.

Our withdrawal of British troops from Russia does not involve any change in the attitude of the Government towards the Soviet Government, said Colonel Sir Edgar Greenwood, Inspector-General, Sir E. Hall in the Commons.

The Government is alive to the importance of securing further markets for British manufactures, and is doing everything possible so far as Russia is concerned.

## LIGHT DUES: 40 PER CENT. INCREASE.

An increase of 40 per cent. in the dues levied by general Lightship authorities under the Merchant Shipping (Merchant Marine Fund) Act is authorised by an Order in Council, dated July 31. The works exempting His Majesty's ships and ships belonging to foreign Governments are to be altered so as to read: "Ships belonging to His Majesty or to a foreign Government unless carrying cargo or passengers for freight or fare."

## HOME BAKING.

This strike of bakers gives point to Cobden's view of the woman dependent upon the baker: "As to the art of making bread," he wrote, "it would be shocking indeed if that had to be taught by the means of books. Every woman, high or low, ought to know how to make bread; if she does not who is a mere burden upon the community. Yet it is but too true that many women know nothing of the making of bread." Now is not this an enormous evil?

And even now, unfortunately, it is only in our Northern counties that the "enormous evil" does not exist.

## SINN FEIN COLOURS ON AMERICAN SHIP?

A sensation was caused in Queens-town one Sunday morning, especially in shipping circles by the display from the fore masthead of the American steamer "Ashbourne" of the Sinn Fein Republic flag, as that vessel was being towed to the local docks at Passage West for repairs to her machinery.

The "Ashbourne" was from New York en route to Copenhagen and to Norwegian and Swedish ports with a general cargo, but owing to engine trouble and shortness of coal she was obliged to bear up for Queens-town. The ship looked the more incongruous because she was assisted up the river by two naval tugs, flying Admiralty flags, while from the steamer's mainmast the Stars and Stripes were flown. Some expressed the opinion that the colours represented the hoisting of the colours of the steamer.

## EQUAL RIGHTS WANTED.

There is a movement on foot in the Army of the Rhine to request the authorities to permit wives to visit their husbands in the Army of Occupation during the summer and autumn. The men—some of whom are not unblest with money—think this privilege, if granted, should be extended to privates as well as officers.

## PROSPEROUS IRELAND.

The United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association opened its annual conference at City Hall, Dublin, on Aug. 4. There was a large attendance from all parts of the British Isles.

Mr. W. F. Findlater, of Dublin, was elected president for the current year, and in his address he said things were going on well commercially in Ireland, and if they could only get a little domestic peace, there was no reason why, in a few years, Ireland should not be the greatest country of its size in the world.

## FEW "MISSING" ALIVE.

Captain Guest informed Mr. R. McNeill in the House of Commons that the military mission in Berlin, which was ascertaining the fate of missing British soldiers, had reported that a few missing, which the British had recorded as missing, had been discovered as dead in the German records.

There were few cases of men who were prisoners in Germany whose names were not known to the War Office.

Lists of the missing were to be sent to the military authorities in Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey for comparison, but it was feared that there was no possibility of there being any untraced prisoners who were still alive.

## AMERICAN MARKETS HIT BY DEARER LIVING.

## COTTON AND CORN PRICES FALL WITH A BANG.

Cotton was exceptionally weak on Aug. 4 as a result of the agitation against the high cost of living and the threatening character of the Labor situation.

The price of December cotton fell 90 points, to 93.00. Sharp losses also occurred in railway stocks, which were in poor request owing to the demand of the Labor unions for more privileges.

## A POLICE OFFICIAL'S SUPREME TEST.

According to Mr. d'Eyncourt, the Marghborough magistrate, the supreme test of a police official is that, toward the end of a heavy day, when everybody is tired and weary, he shall be courteous to the most stupid and troublesome witness.

Mr. d'Eyncourt recently presented Mr. A. W. Sampson, who has for 14 years been usher at the court, with a book of war bonds, subscribed for by officials and others associated with the court, on his leaving to take up a position in the North London Coast. The magistrate remarked that Mr. Sampson had passed the test.

## YOTE TO MARSHAL FOCH.

Mr. Lloyd George moved: That the House of Commons records its profound sense of admiration and gratitude for the supreme service rendered to the British nation by Field-Marshal Foch, Marshal of France, as Generalissimo of the Allied Armies, in which great position he displayed a military genius worthy of the famous captains in history.

The inclusion of Field-Marshal Foch in the vote of thanks from Parliament to the Services was warmly approved in the lobby. This approval was a measure of the popularity which the famous French Generalissimo already enjoys in the House of Commons, as elsewhere.

The gratia to be made will proceed from the Crown.

## THE PREMIER'S SERVICES.

In the House of Commons, when the announcement of the vote was made, Sir J. P. Ramsden asked whether the name of the Prime Minister could be added to the vote of thanks.

The Speaker said it was open to any member to move an amendment to any motion.

Mr. Bonar Law said he had mentioned the matter of a grant to the Prime Minister, who did not agree to any such suggestion as a vote of money.

Sir James Ramsden said he was not thinking of a grant, simply a vote of appreciation of all his services.

Commander Carleton Bellairs: This would have to be done by a separate motion. It would be entirely against precedent to introduce a vote of thanks to the Army and Navy.

# G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

### Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS;  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.

## THE HING WAN PASTE MFG. CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 47 and 49, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.  
Tel. No. 1239 & 2330.



TRADE MARK

We have now a large stock of fresh and superior Macaroni, Pasta Stars, Egg-noodles, Vermicelli and all kinds of Soup stuffs, all produced from Flour of Best Quality, sold at very reasonable prices.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.

Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

Operating:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL .....The leading Hotel in the Far East.  
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL .....The coming seaside resort of South China.  
(opening in the Summer of 1919)  
THE HOTEL MANSIONS .....The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, and the leading American business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specialists in outside catering such as banquets, dances, parties, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with  
Telephone No. 453, Catering Department.  
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of—  
Mrs. H. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

### CENTRAL LOCATION.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting  
A. European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address:—"VICTORIA"  
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## PALACE HOTEL

### KOWLOON

(Two minutes from Star Ferry.)

Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fan throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application.  
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE"  
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

## CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

### ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Bank and Central District. Bathrooms, Excellent Cuisine, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly Let. Family Rates on application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.  
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."  
Miss F. H. CAMERON.

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(OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT.)

Noted for:—

THE BEST TIPPING AND DINNERS.  
FILLET HADDUCKS.  
ICES AND ICE-DRINKS.  
CAKES AND PASTRIES.

Dinner and Picnic Parties catered for.

A European Cafe under European Supervision.

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ION OCEAN  
PARLOUR  
AND CONFERENCE



**CHOCOLATES**  
Faint Sweet, Vanilla Chocolate  
Home-Made Assorted Chocolates  
Herb's Kisses and Bonbons  
Chocolate "Sticks"  
American Chocolate  
Imperial Cocoa  
Guinness Stout  
Cocoa

TANG YUK, District  
Commissioner  
the late HIER KING  
14-D'Armes Street  
TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation Free

**FRENCH LESSONS**  
G. MOUSSON.  
14, Morrissey Hill Road



**Hughes & Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.  
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Produce Brokers and  
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PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.  
Coles and  
Bentley's  
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.  
Telegraphic Address  
"MUNION" HONGKONG.  
**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction by order of the Marshal of the Price Court,  
on  
**FRIDAY,**  
September 19, 1919, at 10.40 a.m.,  
at Bailey's Shipway, Kowloon Bay,  
The wreck of the Launch,  
"HAPAG"  
as she now lies.  
The "Hapag" was wrecked by Typhoon,  
18th August, 1919.  
On view from Wednesday, 17th inst.  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, September 17, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. Isaac Yee Yut of SHANGHAI, who is closing up business here, to sell by Public Auction,  
on  
**FRIDAY,**  
September 19, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.  
A large assortment of  
Valuable Chinese Porcelains.  
Curios.  
etc., etc.  
Comprising—  
The whole of his stock-in-trade, and including a large variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases, Wall Plates, etc., Table Screens, Blue and White Vases, and Inlaid Burners, Old Bronze and Brass Figures, Vases, etc., Kake-monos and Lacquered Ware.  
The above stock includes pieces of the Ming, Kungli, Kienlung, and Tzong-wong Periods. The bulk of which will be sold without reserve.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view from 2 p.m. 18th inst.  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, September 17, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),  
on  
**SATURDAY,**  
September 20, 1919, at 12 Noon,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.  
4 FOX TERRIER PUPS,  
(six weeks old)  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, September 17, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),  
on  
**TUESDAY,**  
September 23, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.  
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, GLASS, PLATED WARE,  
etc., etc.  
As follows:—  
Large Tapestry covered Chesterfield Sofa by Powell, Ltd. and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Seats, Teakwood Bedroom Furniture, commencing Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, etc., (tinned Teakwood), Slideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Outlets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,  
Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, etc., Slide Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, etc., Carpets, new and second-hand, Curtains, etc.  
Also  
Two Pianos.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, September 17, 1919.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(for account of the concerned),  
on

**SATURDAY,**  
September 20, 1919, at 11 noon,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.  
ONE POINTER PUP ( bitch )  
3 months old,  
And  
A few pairs of FIGGONS.  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, September 16, 1919.

(for account of the concerned),  
on

**TUESDAY,**  
September 23, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.  
A FEW LOTS OF  
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,  
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,  
Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Green Damask Serviettes, Towels, Face Towels, etc., etc.  
DRAWN WORK:—Bedspreeds, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, etc., etc.  
EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreeds, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.  
Also  
A few lots of Suit Cases and Attache Cases.  
(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, September 17, 1919.

## FOR SALE.

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
**ONE FINE TONE PIANO,**  
by The Orchestral Co., England.  
(Practically New).  
Particulars from the undersigned.  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, August 21, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**SAILING YACHT,** equipped with 12 H.P. American auxiliary Motor, recently overhauled and in thorough good running order.  
Length ... 33 ft.  
Beam ... 7' 6"  
Draft ... 6 ft.  
Electric light.  
Complete with two sets of sails, Dinghy and all accessories.  
Particulars from the undersigned.  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, September 3, 1919.

## ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

## MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

## APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

SEPTEMBER 15A, 1919.

## Butcher Meat.

Beef Strloin, —Mal Lung Pa	lb.	30
Prime Cut	lb.	20
Corned, —Ham Ngau Yek	lb.	23
Roast, —Shiu	lb.	30
Brasat, —Ngau Nam	lb.	18
Soup, —Tong Yuk	lb.	22
Steak, —Ngau Yek Pa	lb.	23
Steak Strloin, —Ngau Lau	lb.	23
Sausages, —Ngau Cheung	lb.	18
Bullock's Brains, —Ngau No per set	10	
Tongue, fresh, —Ham Ngau Li	each 60 cents	
Tongue, corned, —Ham Ngau Li	each 60 cents	
Head, —Ngau Tau	each 1.00	
Heart, —Ngau Sam	lb.	13
Hump, Salt, —Ngau Kin	lb.	17
Feet, —Ngau Kerk	each 10	
Kidneys, —Ngau Yiu	lb.	10
Tail, —Ngau Mei	lb.	13
Liver, —Ngau Kerk	lb.	10
Tripe (undressed), —Ngau To	lb.	7

Calves' Head and Feet, —Ngau Tok	each 1.10	
Mutton Chop, —Young Fat Kwai	lb.	30
Leg, —Young Fat	lb.	30
Shoulder, —Young Shan	lb.	28
Saddle, —Young On Yuk	lb.	35
Pig's Chittlings, —Cho Cheong	lb.	2
Brains, —Cho No	per set	2
Feet, —Cho Kerk	lb.	12
Fry, —Cho Chap	lb.	15
Head, —Cho Tau	lb.	14
Heart, —Cho Sam	each 9	
Kidneys, —Cho Yiu	each 3	
Liver, —Cho Kon	lb.	23
Pork Chop, —Cho Pal Kwai	lb.	24
Leg, —Cho Pui	lb.	24
Loin, —Cho Hau Tau	lb.	28
Fat or Lard, —Cho Tau	lb.	22
Sheep's Head and Feet, —Young	each 60	
Tan-Kerk	each 8	
Heart, —Young Sam	each 8	
Kidneys, —Young Yiu	each 12	
Liver, —Young Kon	lb.	30
Sucking Pig, to order, —Cho Tai	24	
Suet, Beef, —Shang Ngau Yau	22	
Mutton, —Shang Young Yau	30	
Veal, —Ngau Tai Yek	30	
Sausages, —Ngau Tai Cheung	No. 1	lb. 20

## Fish.

Barbel, —Ka Yu	lb.	24
Bream, —Pin Yu	lb.	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —		
Hot Sin Yu	lb.	22
Carp, —Li Yu	lb.	24
Catfish, —Chik Yu	lb.	15
Codfish, —Man Yu	lb.	22
Onion, —Hal	lb.	30
Outlet Fish, —Muk Yu	lb.	15
Dab, —Sha Mang Yu	lb.	18
Dace, —Wong Mai Lap	lb.	18
Dog Fish, —Tio To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, —Cong, —Hot Man	lb.	20
Fresh water, —Tam Shui Yu	lb.	32
Yellow, —Wong Shu	lb.	30
Frog, —Tin Kai	lb.	36
Garoupa, —Shik Pan	lb.	42
Gudgeon, —Pak Kap Yu	lb.	18
Herring, —Tio Pak	lb.	20
Halibut, —Cheung Kwai	lb.	22
Labrus, —Wong Fa Yu	lb.	30
Loach, —Wu Yu	lb.	35
Lobsters, —Lung Ha	lb.	42
Mackerel, —Chl Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	lb.	26
Mullet, —Tai Yu	lb.	22
Oysters, —Shang Ho	lb.	26
Parrot Fish, —Kai Kung Yu	lb.	18
Perch, —Tai Lo	lb.	24
Pike, —Fa Pau Fong	lb.	18
Plaice, —Pan Yu	lb.	20
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Cheung	lb.	40
Pomfret, White, —Pak Cheung	lb.	30
Prawns, —Ming Ha	lb.	45
Ray, —Pai Fa Sha	lb.	20
Rock Fish, —Shik Kan Kung	lb.	24
Roach, —Chu Yu	lb.	21
Salmon, —Ma Yu	lb.	45
Shark, —Sha Yu	lb.	12
Skate, —Fo Yu	lb.	10
Shrimps, —Ha	lb.	36
Squid, —Lap Yu	lb.	22
Sole, —Tai Sha Yu	lb.	22
Tench, —Wan Yu	lb.	32
Turbot, —Tao Han Yu	lb.	32
Turtles, small, fresh water, —	lb.	60
Kenk Yu	lb.	60

## Poultry.

Chickens, —Kai Tai	lb.	38
Capon, Small, —Sin Kai	lb.	30
Capon, Large, —Sin Kai	lb.	32
Duck, —Ap	lb.	22
Doves, —Pan Kau	lb.	13
Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tau (cooking) per doz.	23	
Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tau (fresh) per doz.	23	
Fowls, Canton, —Kai	lb.	38
Fowls, Hainan, —Hot Nam Kai	lb.	23
Geese, —Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kap, each	20	
Hothow, —Hot Han Pak Kap	each 22	
Turkeys, Cook, —Fo Kai Kung	lb.	65
Turkeys, Hen, —Fo Kai Na	lb.	55
Snipe, —Sha Tau	each 24	
Phoebus, —Shan Kai	lb.	18
Quail, —On Chum	lb.	18
Partridges, —Che Ku	lb.	18

## Fruits.

Almonds, —Hang Yan	lb.	40
Apples, (California), —Kam Shan	Ping Ko	20
Bananas, (birds), —Macao, —San	Hung Chiu	8
Carambola, —Young To	lb.	12
Cocoanuts, —Ye Tao	each 10	
Lemons, China, —Ling Mung	lb.	8
Lemons, (America), —Kam Shan	Ling Mung	each 6
Lichees, Dried, (small stone), —	Lai Chi Koo	lb. 60
Oranges, (Canton), —Sweet	Shan-sheng	lb. 5
Oranges, Tim Chang	lb.	5
Pears, (Canton), —Cooking, —Sha Li	lb.	8
Peanuts, —Fa Shang	lb.	14
Persimmons, Large, —Hung Tai	lb.	10
Plantain, —Tai Chiu	lb.	3
Pumelo, Sham, —Tsin Lo Yau	each 14	
Walnuts, —Hop To	lb.	18
Grapes, —Po Tai Tai	lb.	20

## Vegetables, &amp;c.

Artichokes, —Ah Chi Cheuk	each	—
Beans, Sprout, —Ngau Tsoi	lb.	8
Long, —Tao Kok	lb.	9
Beet Root, —Hung Tsoi Tau	each 3	
Bitter Squash, —Fu Kwa	lb.	6
Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yun Kwa	lb.	4
Red, —Hung Koo	lb.	4
Cabbage Chinese, (common), —	Kai Tai	lb. 12
(Shanghai), —Ye Tsoi	lb.	12
Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shan	lb.	6
Cauliflower (Large), —Ye Tsoi Fa	each	—
(Medium), —	each	—
(Small), —	each	—
Carrots, —Kam Shan	lb.	18
Celery Chinese, —Tong Kan Tsoi	lb.	12
Chillies, Dried, —Kon Lat Chiu	lb.	20
Red, —Hung Fa Chiu	lb.	9
Green, —Ching Lat Chiu	lb.	12
Curry Stuf, English, —Ka Li Chu	lb.	12
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	each 2	
Garlic, —Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young, —Sun Tse Keung	lb.	8
Ginger, old, —Lo Keung	lb.	6
Horseradish, Shanghai, —Lak Kan	lb.	20
Indian Corn, —Shik Mai	each 6	
Lettuce, —Young Shang Tsoi	each 1	
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	lb.	7
Mandarin, —Kwai	lb.	10
Lam Ma Tai	lb.	10
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Shang Tsoi Ku	lb.	42
Okra, —	lb.	10
Onions, Bombay, —Young Chung Tau	lb.	12
Onions, Green, —Shang Chung	lb.	5
Onions, Shanghai, —Shung-bai	Chung Tau	lb. 12
Parsley, —Kun Tsoi	lb.	20
Potato, Sweet, —Fai Sha	lb.	30
Japanese, —Yai Fun Shu Tai	lb.	12
American, —Fa Ki Shu Tai	lb.	12
Pumpkin, —Tung Kwa	lb.	4
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tai	lb.	7
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	lb.	8
Shallots, —Kung Chung Tau	lb.	4
Spinach, —Tin Tai	lb.	4
Tomatoes, —Fan Ke	lb.	4
Taro, —Wu Tau	lb.	4
Turnips, Funt, (Long), —Lo Pak	lb.	4
Vegetable Marrow, —Tait Kwa	lb.	4
Water Cress, —Kai Young Tsoi	lb.	15
Lily root, —Lin Ngau	lb.	6
Yams, —Tai Shu	lb.	6

## TOILET REQUISITES.

**SINCERE'S**  
INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

BATH FITTINGS

SHAVING APPARATUS

## INTIMATIONS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at Noon, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 27th inst. both days inclusive.  
**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, September 11, 1919.

THE CHINA LIGHT &amp; POWER CO., (1918) LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO SHAREHOLDERS of the above named Company that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 23rd September 1919, until TUESDAY the 30th September 1919, both days inclusive.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, September 18, 1919.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE &amp; FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on the 24th day of September, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Offices of the General Managers in Alexander Buildings. In such copy the portions of the proposed New Articles which differ from the Old Articles are indicated by underlining in red ink.

Should the meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification the proposed extraordinary resolution will be proposed.

That the New Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 9th day of September 1919, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board,  
**G. RAPP,**  
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 9, 1919.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1919, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1919.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd September to 30th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

**GORDON & CO.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, September 15, 1919.

## WISEMAN, LTD.

THE BEST

## TIFFIN

IN TOWN TO-DAY

18 AT

## WISEMAN'S

USUAL PRICE

\$1.00.

PUNCH TICKETS FOR

30 MEALS

\$25.00.

WISEMAN, LTD.

PHONE 407.

## NOTICES.

FOR  
**CARS on HIRE**  
Experienced Chauffeurs  
and  
Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of  
New and Comfortable Cars  
Always in Readiness.

Phone  
977 & 2589

**MERCURY GARAGE CO.,**  
59-61 Des Vaux Road Central.

Arrangements  
for Special  
Occasions

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 75 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 350 lbs. net.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## LONG HING &amp; CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALTY.  
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

PACKING AND SHIPPING WILL BE RECEIVED  
GUARANTEED FOR ALL GOODS.

**NIKKO & CO.**  
DEALERS  
IN  
Japanese Fine Art Curios.  
Tea Set. Embroideries.  
Satsuma and Kutani Wares.  
Bronze Ornaments, Etc.  
Hongkong Hotel Building.  
Tel. No. 1259.

## NEW YORK'S LEADING HOTELS

JOHN MEE BOWMAN PRESIDENT

COMMODORE	MANHATTAN	MURRAY HILL	BILTMORE	BELMONT	ANSONIA
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This group represents every type of first-class Hotel. Rooms with bath \$2.00 per day upwards. House-keeping apartments of any size.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those who are accustomed to inhale.

## NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

155, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.

六 廣 香 煙 仰 德 及 凡 天 華 廣 南  
十 中 港 發 共 莊 者 我 下 人 歐 華  
五 一 華 行 地 國 廣 同 無 與 倫 比  
號 百 華 所 售 貨 香 煙 號 號 號 號



# DEWAR'S WHITE LABEL

FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY

OF  
GREAT AGE.

SOLE AGENTS:-

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

## Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

OUR  
WINTER  
SEASON'S STOCK  
OF  
SMART WOOLLENS  
VELVET & VELVETEENS  
DRESS MATERIALS

ARE  
NOW ON SHOW.

## BIRTHS.

BOREHAM. On August 28, at  
Mingachien, Szachun,  
Rev. F. and Mrs. Boreham,  
son.

ROCHA. On September 12, at  
Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C.  
L. Rocha, son.

## The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1918.

## "PROPAGANDA"

Propaganda should be instruction, the inculcation of principles, but nowadays it looks like subordination of evidence. Almost any man will admit this in the case of "German propaganda," which during the war was almost exclusively lies. The difficulty is to get men to see that they are still being deceived by "propaganda," and that by people whom they trust. It was foreseen and foretold by a shrewd observer in Hongkong, at the time when the withdrawal from Russia first came on the carpet, that Russia's messages would presently seem with references to Bolshevik atrocities, and so they did very strikingly. In addition there was much harping on the string that we must not "betray" our Allies. Now we have the Supreme Council in Paris agreeing with the British policy of evacuation, which the military officers of the higher ranks are reluctantly and dilatorily shaping to carry out. The Supreme Council declares itself "against Russian adventures by the Allies because it profoundly believes that the Russian people must settle their own future." Along with that comes a War Office communique referring to actions by "the enemy," which hardly seems to square with it. There is also a message showing that the Estonians feel obliged to apologise for not continuing to fight the Bolsheviks, and to assure Russia that they will not have Bolshevik methods in Estonia.

Not overlooking that the *Manchester Guardian* may also take a propagandist colour (though its reputation among honest journalists is remarkably high) here is a passage from it which has bearing on the Estonian and Lithuanian messages in our "Earlier" telegrams:

From the very first the Bolshevik Government has declared its willingness to allow to the border States for which Mr. Churchill is concerned the full right of "self-determination," and if anybody threatens their independence it is not Lenin and

Trotsky but Denikin and Kolchak, who stand as Denikin declared in his recent manifesto, for "a powerful, united, and indivisible Russia," which clearly would put an end to the independence of the border States. There is a question to be asked in regard to these States, who according to Mr. Churchill, constitute the sole defence of a trembling Europe against the onrush of the Bolshevik hordes. If they are so important, how comes it that they have not yet been recognised—that they have been steadily refused recognition? How comes it that, while we are using them for our own purposes against the Bolsheviks who do not threaten their independence, we are at the same time giving all possible aid to the reactionaries, the Kolchaks and the Denikins, who undoubtedly do? Is it not time that there was an end to this policy of make-believe? Might it not be as well to adopt General Smuts's prescription, to let Russia alone, and remove the blockade, to recognise the independence of Lithuania as we have that of Poland, and then, if anybody attacks them, to come to their defence in real earnest? That would be an honest policy; our present policy is neither wise nor honest.

The confusion of mind in which all this sort of thing (and it should be noted that we have not chosen the worst day's example) plunges the honest student is terrible. It does not seem to worry the other kind, who are apparently able to shut their eyes to and forget such messages as are inconsistent with their prejudices. Out of the middle we do get clearly one fact, and that is that we must not give unqualified belief to modern "news." It is so mixed up with "propaganda" that partisans have taken to picking out the congenial items as a certain sort of theologian does scriptural texts. The impartial student, anxious only to get at the truth, compares, for instance, Matt. XII 30 with Mark IX 40.

"He that is not with me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad."

For he that is not against us is on our part."

There you have quite evidently two versions of the one speech, mutually exclusive as to purport, so that at least one must be wrong. In that case the discrepancy might be put down to ordinary human error in the reporters, to misunderstanding, though it is possible that the Paulinians were less scrupulous than the Christians. Their teaching generally is as far removed from the general spirit of the Sermon on the Mount as one of those texts is from the other. Mark's version seems mightier in keeping with Christ's general message. We can accept no such excuses in the case of the discrepancies of current history as

observable in the so-called "news" we get. It is only too painfully evident that when the propagandists are busy the liars are engaged; and the task of sifting the wheat from the tares, and the facts from the inventions is an exasperating one. We happen to have found it also a thankless one. Apparently the appetite for true stories is now confined to the innocents in the nursery. When public opinion is vitiated by "propaganda," the knell of honest study, free thinking, and free speech has sounded.

That's that for those of us who really do want to know what's going on. Out here, at this distance from the European hurlyburly, we are like unto a crippled man lying in his bedroom. There's a hullabaloo outside. He is intensely curious to know what is happening, for it may affect his interests. If his servants bring him diverse and contradictory explanations, you'll agree that some irritability on his part is excusable?

It may as well be confessed, however, that there are people who seem more easily satisfied. Any answer to their halfhearted enquiry seems to satisfy them. "Do tell me it's a dog-fight," they seem to say, and turn again to watch the flies on the wallpaper. Or if they happen to dislike the policeman, and they are told that a neighbour's chicken has gone mad and bitten him, their credulity is ready and their satisfaction great. Others there are, and numerous, with a fixed habit of inattention. The row outside does not distract them from their interest in the flies on the bedroom wall. Such people are like Narcissus, self-enamoured, and the only other lover they'll receive is Echo, so that the temptation of the vernal journalist is to provide the echo or the mirror. Or, in the case of the propagandist, he will capture their assent by crude sensations suited to their intelligence, providing for thick heads stories that are for us others "a bit too thick." The predestined prey of the propagandist is the quidnunc, bless him. The reflection that he is happy in his quidnuncry bids us pause. Why should we strive to save him? Why inject into the goose in September the morbid consciousness that Christmas is coming? For after all it is written that the wise man dieth even as the fool, and all this feeling of superior perceptiveness may be the veriest conceit. Propaganda is the row outside and quite irrelevant; poetry the flies upon our bedroom wall, *chez nous*, and most important.

## DOOLEY JUNIOR ON THE IRISH PROBLEM.

In expounding the *Times* solution of the Irish problem, the *Daily Mail* states that, in the absence of agreement, it must be imposed on Irishmen. This leads the *Morning Post* to break out into singing thus:—

"For statesmanship Northcliffe's the man."

Have you heard of his wonderful plan?

"Tis born of aversion for Irish coercion.

And designed disaffection to ban?

It's as simple as can be;

Irish Parliament's one, two and three.

By instant creation you give to that nation,

And afterwards let them run free.

Least their charter of freedom be wrecked,

At the point of the rifle their murmuring stifled.

Such is Home Rule. What did you expect?"

Pootry, remarked Dooley Junior, when the above was read to him, can prove anything. The rule Irish problem is that an Irishman must own that he does not know what he wants, but he doesn't want to know what he wants, because that would take all the fun out of it. The worst grievance in the world for an Irishman would be to wake up in the morning and find himself a grievance to his name at all. His grievance is that he is happy, y'ell mind.

But what about yourself, Mr. Dooley? You seem happy enough.

Sure, why wouldn't I be? Don't I live in Hongkong, where grievances are manufactured?

## SYMPATHETIC MAGISTRATE.

We have spoken of what has sometimes looked to us like magisterial callousness, so it is a duty as well as a pleasure to emphasise the human side of a magistrate when it appears. We like and we applaud Mr. Lindell's attitude towards the "hard luck" story of the poor Malay who stole a bicycle. He said it did certainly seem hard that this man, who had been to France, should be sent to Hongkong instead of Penang, where he enlisted. "It is very hard, and I think, Inspector Kent, that you had better make enquiries. You had better take him to the C.S.P. I will remand the case for a week in order to allow you to make enquiries."—There can be nothing lost by a week's delay, and though such a theft cannot be ignored by the law, there is such a thing as mitigation of penalty where the circumstances seem to require it. It is these circumstances that want airing. If Mohamed Kassim did enlist in Penang, and fight in France, and get marooned here against his will and against his interests, he has a grievance which in any commonsense view must offset

part of his offence. We cannot understand, however, how he could be "picked up," along with many others, by the French Consul, and sent to France." Penang is part of a British Crown Colony. The "French Consul" there happens to be an Englishman named John Mitchell, who would have seen to it, in reply to a postcard, if the case had been as he says. Mohamed has been here five months on his own statement. Among Mohamed's own people they have a saying that wherever you find a straight coconut palm you will find an upright man. Mohamed's story, good in so far as it has revealed to us the sympathetic side of our kadi, at present seems to have the cocopal twist in it. But you never can tell. Every printed utterance is capable of further explanation.

## CORINTHIANS.

Over the portal of the C.Y.C. something like *ichabod* is inscribed. To read the report of the annual meeting in this issue is a melancholy job, because we cannot but remember such things were that more precious. It used to be a great place frequented by great fellows, and great were the doings in the old days. They blame the war for the change. This may well be, but hidden away in the report is a little story indicating that the Corinthians are not what they were. Rightly regarded, the story suggests, as Byron did to Napoleon, that the C.Y.C. has now transferred a byword to its brow. Last year it happened that a member was unable to sail his yacht, in a race. His wife, who was perfectly competent, turned out and won the race. This Grace Darling-like feat was ruined by the unflattering Corinthian. They told the lady that as she was not a member, no points could be awarded her. Are not a man and his wife one? Who are the Corinthians that they should contradict the persons? If they don't atone to the ladies at the special meeting yet to be called, we shall have to write an epistle to the Corinthians that will make them sit up and take notice.

## DON'T LET THIS DETER YOU.

A lady griffin, strange to the ways of the Chinaman, has just learned that you mustn't be too curious if you wish to eat here without misgivings. She penetrated into the cook's domain just to look see, and received a terrible shock. The cook was making toast at the time. He had no toast rack, but he had native ingenuity. She saw that he had several pieces of freshly made toast stuck between his toes!

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 4/1 7/16d.

The "Chak Sang" (J. M. & Co.) leaves port at 5 p.m. for Kobe.

The "Cornelia" (Capt. Guerio) cleared for Swatow at daylight with a general cargo.

The B. & S. s. "Sinkiang" leaves today at 4 p.m. for Shanghai with a general cargo.

The Admiral Line's s. s. "Coaxet" (Capt. Lyons) is leaving to-morrow for Portland. She has 165 tons of cargo.

To-day's return of communicable disease shows one case of puerperal fever and four of gastro-enteritis.

We are pleased to be able to state that Mrs. W. Chatham continues to make satisfactory progress at the Government Civil Hospital.

The N. Y. K. s. s. "Iyo Maru" (Capt. Marazumi) 3,672 tons, is leaving for London at noon to-morrow with 600 tons of general cargo.

Amongst those who returned to the Colony yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ireland and Rev. G. T. Waldegrave.

The "Kwai Sang" (J. M. & Co.) (Capt. Russey) is leaving port to-morrow for Calcutta via Singapore, with 11 European passengers and 1300 tons of cargo.

The "Choysang" (J. M. & Co.) (Capt. Brewer) of 1,424 tonnage leaves to-morrow for Shanghai with 1,000 tons of general cargo. She carries 6 European passengers.

The P. & O.—B.I. and A.L. "Dilwara," which arrived from Bombay yesterday, cleared at daylight this morning for Shanghai and Japan, with a number of European passengers.

Mr. W. J. Wilson of the Chinese Customs, who was stationed on the border of the Chinese Territory has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a broken arm. The accident was due to a fall from a pony.

This season's snipe shooting promises to be one of the best for many years. Numerous big bags have already been secured by local sports; Dr. Kew's party of three brought back 58 couple yesterday. Dr. Kew accounted for 43 couple.

## INTERESTING MERCANTILE CASE.

## ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF FLOUR TRADE-MARK.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, the hearing of the case was continued, in which Messrs. H. Skott & Co. are proceeding against the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for that the latter, on August 15, at Kowloon, did put in their vessel for sale or the purpose of trade 2,041 sacks of flour to which a false imitation of complainant's "Steamer" trade-mark had been applied.

The flour is valued at \$7,000 and has been seized by Messrs. H. Skott & Co. and placed in the Kowloon Godowns.

Mr. C. Bülmer Johnson prosecuted, and Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the defence.

Mr. Johnson stated, at the first hearing that defendant admitted the flour belonged to his Company.

A clerk of the N.Y.K. proved that the M.B.K. imported 2,041 bags of flour by the "Nikko Maru" on June 18 and a further 2,041 bags by the "Ganga Maru."

Mr. E. H. Scott, of the firm of Mr. H. Skott and Company, claimed that the "Steamer" trade-mark was registered by his firm. He heard of the shipments by the M.B.K. and sent a circular letter to flour dealers, warning them against purchasing flour of the "Steamer" brand sold by any other firm than his own. In reply to Mr. Davidson, witness admitted that his firm had not sold the "Steamer" brand of flour for seven years.

Mr. Davidson, opening the case for the defence, stated that the mark complained of was the M.B.K.'s own registered mark in Australia. It was admitted that there had been no sales on the part of complainant's firm since 1912, and it was his client's case that they were unaware of the existence of such a trade-mark. This was a case in which civil proceedings should have been taken. If that course had been adopted, however, the proceedings would have been abortive because his client could have proved that the flour was to be exported to Bangkok and could have given an undertaking not to sell it here. Instead, the complainant firm had taken criminal proceedings against his client because it was cheaper and easier. His main defence was that the flour had been sold in Hongkong openly since 1918. These sales were continued till June of this year, when the firm heard from their comrade that Messrs. Skott objected to the sale because the trade-mark resembled their particular mark. On June 17 a cable was received from Bangkok asking for 2,000 bags of flour, and on June 18 M.B.K. cabled to Sydney for 50 tons of flour. Sydney cabled closing the deal, and the M.B.K. cabled to Bangkok promising to send the flour. This flour was sent from Australia on June 26, and when it arrived here was seized. It looked as if his client stood the chance of losing the contract with Bangkok.

Mr. S. Daigo, assistant manager of the M.B.K., bore out the statement of his solicitor.

Continuing his evidence, yesterday, Mr. Daigo stated that from the beginning of 1918 his firm had imported 20,000 sacks of the "Steamer" brand of flour. On a large number of the sacks were printed the words "M.B.K. Hongkong."

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnson, witness stated that he learnt of the registration of the trade-mark by his firm in Australia from the contract notes sent out to him.

That was his only reason for supposing that it had been registered. The branch office had registered the mark in Sydney seven years ago though the Hongkong office only imported that brand of flour two years ago. It was probable that the mark might have been registered in Australia two years ago. He did not know why there was no mark on the bags to show that the trade-mark had been registered in Australia. The reason why the word "Hongkong" was on the bags, although the consignments were intended for Bangkok, was because the Chinese dealers had expressed a desire to have the word printed on the bag.

Mr. Johnson: But this flour is not for Hongkong?

Mr. Johnson: The M.B.K. here are making a profit out of this flour. It is our trade-mark.

Mr. Davidson: We don't deny we had the flour here for purposes of trade.

Mr. Johnson (to witness): Can you give us any idea as to how many bags of flour pass through Hongkong dealers every year?—I cannot say: it is a very large quantity.

Will you agree with me if I tell you it is something between six and eight million bags?—Yes.

Of this six million bags about half-a-million is used locally. This is the distributing centre for the flour, you know?—I cannot say.

You yourselves in the last two years have dealt in 20,000 sacks of this particular trade-mark. Would it not be perfectly easy to put that amount on the market without anyone excepting yourselves and the dealers knowing anything about it?—Yes, sure.

Mr. Lindell: 20,000 is a drop in the sea.

Mr. Johnson: Can you tell me where the flour is made?—Witness: In Melbourne.

Have you got a branch in Melbourne?—Yes.

Now, who gave you the circular letter I wrote to the flour dealers? The Yue Hing Loong firm, I received it on September 8.

You sold this firm your first shipment of flour?—Yes.

The Yue Hing Loong firm told you that they could not buy any more flour from you because the trade-mark was Skott's mark?—Yes.

Can you tell me when they told you that?—I cannot remember the date.

Well, I put it to you that you heard of it within a week of my writing the letter, somewhere in June?—I don't know; we heard it from our brokers. We stopped selling in Hongkong and did not think it was wrong to export the flour to Bangkok.

I take it that in your opinion you are perfectly at liberty to bring flour with this particular trade-mark into Hongkong, and then export it to Canton, Foochow, Swatow, Penang, Bangkok and such places.

Mr. Johnson next pointed to an inaccuracy in the date of a telegram between Bangkok and the M.B.K. which had been supplied to him. The prices, too, seemed wrong.

Witness replied that it was probably a mistake of his clerk and he would investigate it.

Mr. Johnson pointed out that one of the consignments noted had "2,000 empty sacks, with the 'Steamer' trade-mark," and asked what use the sacks were going to be put to.

Witness replied that if a sack tore on the voyage they would use a new sack. The sacks were to be sent to Bangkok.

Mr. Lindell: If the sacks broke the flour would get lost. What use would there be for new sacks?

Mr. Johnson: If the sacks broke on the steamer they could collect the flour and put it into new sacks, but to have 100 per cent. of new sacks for emergency purposes was ridiculous. Five per cent. would be sufficient.

Witness replied that it was a mistake on the part of his clerk. It was 20,000 sacks of flour and a bale of sacks.

Mr. Johnson remarked that whenever he challenged the defendant firm's documents they said "It's a mistake."

Mr. Lindell: The Imports Department has given you the document. How can they have made the mistake?

Mr. Johnson: The price of the bale of sacks is \$400.

Witness: It should be \$400.

Mr. Lindell: You will find the Superintendent of Imports and Exports taking out a summons against you if you do this sort of thing.

Mr. Johnson: Can you tell me why you never registered this mark here?—Witness: We have, recently, not registered any marks for flour in Hongkong because it is a boycott and we will not be able to sell our flour.

You did not get Messrs. Skott & Co.'s permission to use their trade-mark?—No.

Mr. Davidson, addressing the Magistracy, stated that his clients ought never to have been prosecuted. He did not see any reason why the flour should have been seized just because the trade-mark on the bags seemed to be an imitation of a particular mark. All the information in their possession they had placed at the disposal of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, who were perfectly aware that they purchased the flour for exportation to Bangkok. That was his defence. It was admitted by the complainant that the sale of this particular brand of flour had never been offered in Hongkong nor anywhere else for the last seven years. Therefore, the firm had suffered no injury, and if they had allowed the M.B.K. to export the flour they would have given an undertaking not to import any more. Messrs. Skott & Co., however, chose to take criminal proceedings, hoping that the Magistracy would forfeit the flour and that they would thus be able to make something out of it. That was the whole reason for the prosecution. If the M.B.K. were guilty at all it was of a technical offence. The whole matter could have been settled out of court, and once the M.B.K. exported the flour they would have paid the costs.

Mr. Lindell remarked that a Magistracy had the power to forfeit the flour, or not, as he wished.

## PRESENTATION TO LADY MAY.

The Collection of photographs to be sent to Lady May will be on exhibition at the Helena May Institute until Saturday September 20. Up to that date it is possible to add more names to the list so if there are others who wish to be included will they please send their names and address as soon as possible to the hon. Secretary, Helena May Institute or to Mrs. Stabb, 177 The Peak. The subscription is any sum up to \$1.00. After Saturday no further names can be added.

## SHIPPING PERSONALIA.

Mr. J. Sterling, from leave, has gone supernumerary chief officer, "Fochow."

Mr. W. O. Nicoll, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, "Shimon."

Mr. A. Knowles, acting second engineer, "Ningpo," has gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. T. R. Pringle, acting chief engineer, "Ningpo," has gone second engineer, "Tungchow."

Mr. W. Lamont, chief engineer, "Hsin Fooking," has gone chief engineer, "Ningpo."

Mr. J. Anderson, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, "Hsin Peking."

Mr. J. L. Matthews, third engineer, "Fochow," has gone third engineer, "Chungking."

Mr. J. Liddell, third engineer, "Tungchow," is on leave.

Mr. A. M. Love, acting second engineer, "Tungchow," is on reserve.

Mr. T. M. Grayson, from leave, has gone chief officer, "Changwa."

Mr. P. A. Hanish, acting chief officer, "Changwa," has gone second officer, "Kiangwo."

Mr. A. F. Johnson has been appointed supernumerary second officer, "Choyang."

Mr. L. L. Lopez has been appointed fourth engineer, "Kungping."

Mr. C. Bins has been appointed third engineer, "Hsinfung."—Shipping and Engineering.

Mr. Davidson replied that it was for that reason he had used the word "hoping." He did not intend to say that because the mark was registered in Australia under the name of the M.B.K. that was his defence. He did not know whether it was registered, but his clients relied on the contract notes. His defence was that his clients acted innocently. The Magistracy would appreciate the fact that when a false trade-mark was applied a *prima facie* case could be made out, and the Ordinance put the onus on the defendants. Ninety-nine cases out of a hundred if a person applies a false trade-mark when the registered mark is on the market he must be convicted. But when there was an absence of the particular trade-mark, and when the goods were put openly on the market, these constituted strong arguments that the person was acting in good faith. The second point was that, although it was undoubtedly an infringement of the Ordinance to be in possession of goods locally for the purpose of trade, even though the goods were only landed for a minute, yet if it were proved that the goods were being transhipped that would be another strong argument that the importers were acting innocently.

Mr. Lindell remarked that he could not quite follow Mr. Davidson's point.

Mr. Davidson replied that as a matter of law there would be no civil liability so long as the flour was not sold locally. They only intended to export, not to sell. The next point was that the defendants had been selling the same brand of flour openly in Hongkong for eighteen months before this contract was entered into. They had been selling the bags bearing the words "M.B.K.," and although it was admitted that 20,000 sacks were but a small proportion of the flour dealt with in this Colony, he contended that the man who intended to infringe a mark would not put his own name on the bags. It would be silly to rely on the fact that one was selling so little that it would not be noticed. It would be a complete defence of those proceedings if they satisfied the Magistracy that they did not know of the existence of that trade-mark, but they had admitted that they came to know of its existence. As soon as they knew they discontinued the sales. It was very strong evidence of the defendants' bona-fides that they refused to make any further contracts, although they had offers, as would be seen from the cablegrams before the Magistracy. If there were no objection to the shipping of the flour from Sydney to Bangkok direct, how could there be any objection to transhipment from Hongkong, which, as had been said, was a distributing centre? As regards the empty sacks, the answer given was complete—Hongkong was the distributing centre for the East. Sydney did not know of Bangkok shipments, and sent the bags with the words "M.B.K." Although there was no guilty knowledge, and therefore the defendants were entitled to be discharged.

Mr. Lindell adjourned the case till Saturday to enable Mr. Johnson to reply.



## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## MR. ALABASTER ON PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT BILL.

## REGULATIONS BY GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at noon today.

There were present:—  
H. E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.).

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventris).

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, (A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E.).

The Hon. the Attorney General, (H. E. Pollock, K.C.).

The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, (Mr. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E.).

The Hon. the Director of Public Works, (Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.).

The Hon. the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, (Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E.).

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chueyuk.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E.

The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.

The Hon. the Captain Superintendent of Police, (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe).

Mr. J. A. E. Bullock, Clerk of Councils.

## REPORTS AND PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 89 to 101. The report of the Finance Committee (No. 9), Reports of the Police Magistrate's Court, 1918, P.W.D., 1918, and the Quarterly Returns of Excesses under sub-heads met by savings under Heads Expenditure.

## CONGRATULATIONS.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government mentioned that after the combined meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils held in July 1919 in connection with the Peace Celebrations, a message of congratulation, in the form of a resolution, had been sent to H. M. the King. The Secretary of State for the Colonies had replied to the effect that H. M. the King "requested me to convey to the Executive and Legislative Councils his great appreciation of their expressions of loyalty and devotion, and of their congratulations on the attainment of peace."

COMMUNICATION WITH CHEUNG CHAU. The Colonial Secretary stated that with reference to the question raised by the Hon. Mr. Alabaster at a meeting of Council about telephonic communication with Cheung Chau, the cable had been tested and found to be defective. At the time of the signing of the Armistice a new cable had been ordered from America. Whether it had been already shipped or was about to be shipped he was unable to say as he had received no intimation.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION ORDINANCE, 1904.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to repeal the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904. He said:—  
The object of this Bill is to carry out the instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the repeal of the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904, in view of the withdrawal of His Majesty's Government from the Brussels Sugar Convention, the effect of which withdrawal is to relieve both the Imperial Government and the various Colonial administrations from their obligations under the Convention.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. The Attorney-General then moved that the Bill be taken into Committee and considered clause by clause.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. The Bill passed through Committee without amendment and was read a third time and passed.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to places of public entertainments. He said that the object of the Bill was "To render public cinematograph displays subject to permit in writing from the Captain Superintendent of Police who shall not give such permit unless and until the films and posters have been censored and passed in accordance with Regulations to be made under this Ordinance by the Governor in Council. To give statutory power to prescribe fees to be payable in respect of such censoring. Clause 7, like Clause 7 of the Theatres Ordinance, 1908, contains an exemption in regard to Chinese public theatrical performances, which are dealt with under Ordinance 3 of 1888, and under the regulations made thereunder."

It seemed desirable that such power should be granted and such power would be given by the passing of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Alabaster moved that the Bill and regulations be referred back for further consideration. He wished to draw particular attention to the sixth clause of the Bill, which as it stood at present gave the Executive Council the right of

advising H.E. as to all legislation with regard to places of public entertainment, removing the power almost entirely from the Legislative Council. When His Excellency came to the Colony in 1912 the right of the Legislative Council to control the legislation of the Executive was fully recognised. One of the first Ordinances that H. E. had put his hands to as Officer Administering the Government was Ordinance No. 19 of 1912 which contained a provision to the effect that the Governor in Council might make regulations which would be subject to the approval of the Legislative Council. Till then such regulations could not be enforced. Now that the war had ended he did not think it was necessary to regard every piece of legislation as a war emergency measure. He submitted that the time had come to go back to the principle which had been fully recognised in 1912 that any regulations made by the Governor in Council should be submitted to the Legislative Council for criticism.

There was need for such criticism as was exemplified by the regulations which had been sent to the members but of courtesy. These regulations were unacceptable, were unnecessarily harsh, and were unnecessarily clumsy. The whole point was, if a person wished to hold an entertainment, he could not do so unless permission was obtained and unless proper precautions were taken against fire. This might have been obtained by some simple legislation instead of it being achieved by the most circuitous route that it was possible for human ingenuity to devise. It laid down a form of procedure which was to the following effect: If a conjuror came to the colony and wanted to hold a show in aid of some local charity, he would have to obtain a hall. Some charity inclined person would give him a hall and then he would have to obtain the necessary permission. He would have to write to the secretary for Chinese affairs, giving his name, profession and description. He must also describe the character of the entertainment, the place it was to be held, and size of the hall, etc. The application would be considered in the water-tight department of the S.C.A. and if he was satisfied he would transfer the application to the view of his department and then, if he was satisfied, pass it on to the P.W.D. Then plans would have to be submitted, not the original plans of the hall—but a new set by an architect. The application to the Building Authority would have to be in this form:—

(a) The names, descriptions and addresses of the person or persons making such application.  
(b) The character of the entertainment for which such premises are proposed to be used.  
(c) Plans, elevations and sections to a scale of not less than 1/10 of an inch to a foot together with a block plan showing the position of such premises in relation to adjoining buildings and public streets with such completeness as the Building Authority may require. Such plans shall be amended in any particular required by the Building Authority and shall be retained by him and shall form no part of the plans which are required to be deposited with the Building Authority under the provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1905."

If the Building Authority were not satisfied the conjuror would be informed that the hall was not suitable and the man would have to apply again. He thought that a simpler form would have been to satisfy the Building Authority that the place was suitable.

H.E. inquired whether the entertainment would be of a public or private character.

Mr. Alabaster read the definition:—

"Entertainment" includes any concert, stage performance, cinematograph display, exhibition of dancing, conjuring, or juggling, acrobatic performance, boxing contest, or circus, or any other entertainment of a similar character.

"Public entertainment" means any entertainment to which the general public are admitted with or without payment for admission.

Such regulations were very irksome. Then again:—

"Any person who desires to keep or use any building or place (other than a match) for a public entertainment shall (subject to the currency of any existing licence for such building issued under the Theatres Regulation Ordinance, 1908), if not Chinese, send in an application in writing to the Captain Superintendent of Police, and, if Chinese, send in an application in writing to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, which shall contain the following information:—

(a) The names, descriptions and addresses of the person or persons making such application.  
(b) The character of the entertainment for which such premises are proposed to be used and the locality of such premises and the general nature of the proposed building."

There were some theatres like the Peak Club and the Mt. Austin Barracks theatre which would fall foul of the following regulation:—as regards site:—"One half at least of the total length of the boundaries of the site of any premises which consist of an entire building and, in the case of a room in other premises consisting of an

entire building, one half at least of the total length of the boundaries shall about the streets of which one street at least shall be not less than 40 feet wide and of the remainder none shall be less than 30 feet wide if a carriage way or 20 feet wide if a foot way."

Regulations ought to be made which would be applicable to the theatres already in existence. Mr. Alabaster went on to criticise the minor regulations, one of which was as follows:—

(d). "Such plans shall show the number of persons to be accommodated in the various parts respectively of such premises and the area to be assigned to each person, which shall not be less than 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 8 inches, also the widths of all staircases, corridors, gangways, and doorways and the heights of all tiers and other parts of the buildings. Such plans shall be drawn on tracing cloth and shall be submitted in duplicate, and copies of such plans shall be posted on the licensed premises by the licensee."

He said it was unable to understand what the Government meant about the regulations concerning "gates" and "barriers," etc. He proposed that the regulations be submitted for further consideration.

H. E. said that the regulations were consolidated ones and were on the lines of former regulations. All that a person would need to do for a charitable performance was to apply to the P.W.D. giving particulars and if the hall were suitable permission would be granted and the person would probably have to pay \$1 as fee.

The Government had no objection to the Bill being returned for further consideration. It could be sent to the Law Committee. As regards the question of principle he had no intention of deviating from the principle at all. He thought the Governor-in-Council should be empowered to act as he thought fit—at least till the arrival of the new Governor when the whole question of principle could be considered.

The Attorney-General moved that the Bill be referred back to the Law Committee for further consideration.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and this was agreed to.

## THE RICE ORDINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary moved that Council go into Committee to consider the Ordinance for the acquisition and disposal of rice by the Hongkong Government and for validating acts previously done.

The Attorney-General seconded. When the Bill was taken into Committee the Attorney-General mentioned that certain amendments and additions had been made. This clause was omitted:—"It shall be for the Governor in Council to Power make regulations for the registration and supervision of persons dealing in rice supplied by the Government."

The following new clause was inserted in place of clause 4.

4. If any person by having obeyed any direction made under Section 2 or by obeying any order made under sub-section (1) of Section 3, has been or shall be prevented from fulfilling any contract, such person shall not be deemed to have thereby committed a breach of contract, but such contract shall be deemed to have been or to be cancelled so far as its fulfilment has been or may be prevented by any such direction or order.

The Attorney-General stated that it should be dated 12.12.19. In view of what the Hon. Mr. Dodwell had said about the Ordinance being an emergency measure, the following clause was inserted:—

In view of this Ordinance being an emergency measure it shall be lawful for the Legislative Council at any time after the commencement of this Ordinance, and from time to time and so often as occasion may require to pass a Resolution suspending the operation of this Ordinance or of any section or sections thereof either for a definite period or until the Legislative Council shall make a further resolution reviving the operation of the said Ordinance or of any section or sections thereof.

After a few further minor amendments the Bill passed through the committee stage and was read a third time and passed.

Council adjourned sine die.

## SEEKING FOR FORTUNE.

## GAMING HOUSE RAIDED.

Two men appeared before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning charged with being the keepers of a gaming house on the first floor of No. 49 Stanley Street.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for one of the defendants.

Chinese constable 110, deposed that at 3.15 last night he went with Sergeant Field and detectives to the first floor of No. 49 Stanley Street. On entering he saw the first defendant writing on a table. The paper he was writing was seized. He searched the drawers of the table, and found a number of Po Pu lottery tickets.

Sergeant E. J. Field deposed that under a search warrant, he went to the house in the company of detectives. He found the first defendant writing in the rear cubicle. He searched the drawers of a table and discovered 17 lottery tickets together with announcement papers. Underneath the table was a basket containing a large pile of tickets and papers. In the sitting-room there was a table, the drawers of which were locked. Second defendant produced a key and opened the drawers, one had 12 Po Pu tickets and the other had 17. He arrested both the defendants.

The first defendant said the cubicle he was living in was rented to him by second defendant. The tickets were not his they being left behind by the second defendant who bought them. Mr. Smith:—And why were you writing on the paper?

Defendant:—No, the characters are not my hand writing.

The second defendant called said that he did rent the cubicle to first defendant. He had no knowledge that lottery tickets were in the house. He was not aware that first defendant was running a lottery business. The drawers which were opened did not contain tickets, but money.

His Worship said the key produced by the second defendant in opening the drawers, was a proof that he had knowledge of the tickets. He fined first defendant \$50 or three months and second defendant, \$25 or one month.

## OUR CHAUFFEURS.

## TWO PERSONS KNOCKED DOWN.

A young Chinese girl, while walking in the Tai Po Road, was knocked down by motor car 127. She had a fractured leg, and was immediately conveyed to the Kowloon Dispensary, where she was attended by Dr. J. T. Smalley. Later she was brought over and admitted into the Government Civil Hospital.

A man received severe injuries on his head being knocked down by a motor car in Second Street. He was removed to the Hospital.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE HOTEL ASIA.

## WEST BUND, CANTON.

Large and airy rooms, Electric light and fans. Hot and cold water service. Lift and telephones. Excellent Cuisine. Every modern convenience provided.

Bar and Billiard rooms. Roof garden. Cinematograph Theatre.

Situated in the highest building in Canton, affording a splendid view of the whole City and suburbs. Opposite the Canton Steamers' Wharves and two minutes walk from Shameen.

Special monthly and Family rates may be had on application.

## UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

## SUN COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

## ORGAN RECITAL.

## ON

## TUESDAY, September 23,

## at 6.15 p.m.

## VOCALIST: MR. A. E. PAINE.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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& APCAR LINES

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SWAITS & BURMA, ORYON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,  
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &  
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES &amp; LONDON.

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Dis. Marseilles about	Dis. London about
"KHIVA"	1st November	3rd December	15th December
"NOVARA"	9th November	11th December	23rd December

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Dis. Bombay about
"DILWARA"	5th October	23rd October

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Dis. Calcutta about
"MOILA"	24th Sept.	21st Oct.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Dis. Yokohama about
"DILWARA"	16th Sept. at Daylight	Shanghai only, 14th October
"KHIVA"	30th Sept.	

Wireless on all steamers.  
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.  
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

FOR PORT SAID.

S.S. "TENSHO MARU"

will be despatched on or about 17th October.

For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS  
with transshipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
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Sailings from Hongkong.

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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA  
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,  
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

FOR JAVA PORTS

FOR JAPAN PORTS

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## O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port  
Said.

ALASKA MARU ..... Friday, 26th September.

CELEBES MARU ..... Monday, 20th October.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of  
Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape  
Town via Singapore.

SEATTLE MARU ..... Middle of November.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Sapore.

SIAM MARU ..... Wednesday, 24th September.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

UNNAN MARU ..... Wednesday, 1st October.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z.  
and ADELAIDE.

LUZON MARU ..... Beginning of October.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai,  
Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

CHICAGO MARU ..... Tuesday, 30th September.

MANILA MARU ..... Wednesday, 15th October.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent ac-  
commodation for 1st & 2nd class passengers and will arrive at  
and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

KAIJO MARU ..... Sunday, 21st September, at 10 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

ROSHU MARU ..... Monday, 29th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama &amp; Yokohama.

INDUS MARU ..... Monday, 29th September.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE Steamship

## "VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 29th September to—

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon-passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.N.

Telephones No. 1574

Agents.

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	NO. 101
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG	Sept. 20, 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	Sept. 21, 10 a.m.	
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Sept. 22, 11 a.m.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Sept. 23, 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	Sept. 24, 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	Sept. 25, 10 a.m.	
MANILA, UBU & LOILO	Sept. 26, 11 a.m.	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO. Freight  
Saloon accommodation, and "Yokohama" Light and Fast in Saloon and  
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai  
(three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading  
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,  
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 24.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	NO. 101
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHOWSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 19, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	TASSANG	SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	TUNGSHANG	TUESDAY, Sept. 23, Daylight.
SANDAKAN	HUNSHANG	TUESDAY, Sept. 23, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, Daylight.
TIENTSIN	CHONGSHANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 26, Daylight.
MANILA	YUNSHANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 26, at 1 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta  
via Singapore and Penang.  
Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan,  
occasionally calling at Shanghai.  
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light  
and Fast and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,  
sometimes calling at Swatow.MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger  
accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at  
Haiphong when convenient.BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having  
up-to-date accommodation for passengers.TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and  
Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.Under British Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony  
for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival, as declaration passports with their  
Photographs and descriptions affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Tel. No. 215.

THE GENERAL MANAGERS

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.  
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

STEAMER	Leave Hongkong
"CITY OF SEATTLE"	About September 20.
"CITY OF SEATTLE"	About October 14.
"CITY OF SEATTLE"	About October 22.
"CITY OF SEATTLE"	About October 25.
"CITY OF SEATTLE"	About November 1.
"CITY OF SEATTLE"	About November 30.
"CITY OF SEATTLE"	About December 20.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"COAST GUARD" ..... About September 18.

"WAWALONA" ..... About October 31.

"WISWAMIA" ..... About November 20.

"WISWAMIA" ..... About December 15.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers

Tons

Leave Hongkong.

"NIPPON MARU" ..... 11,000 ..... 25th September.

"TENYO MARU" ..... 22,000 ..... 2nd October.

"NIPPON MARU" ..... 20,000 ..... 10th October.

"SHINTO MARU" ..... 22,000 ..... 25th October.

"FUBA MARU" ..... 9,000 ..... 10th November.

"KOREA MARU" ..... 20,000 ..... 10th November.

From Kobe.

\*Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers

Tons

Leave Hongkong.

"SHINTO MARU" ..... 14,000 ..... Nov. 4th.

"KYO MARU" ..... 17,900 ..... Jan. 9th.

"ARYO MARU" ..... 18,500 ..... Jan. 9th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

BANKER &amp; CO.

WEST RIVER PASSENGER SERVICE.

The M/S "KONG NING" (Captain WILKS), will leave the Yangtze  
at Hong Wharf (Canton Road West)  
for WUOHOW via West River Ports.This vessel has excellent European accommodation, for First Class  
passengers, and was built expressly for the West River trade, being  
fitted with electric light and fans and is complete with every modern  
convenience.

An excellent table is provided.

Owing to the lack of hotel accommodation in Wushow passengers taking  
the round trip will be allowed to remain on board the vessel without  
extra charge.

For freight and passage apply to—

BANKER &amp; CO.,

1st Floor Hotel Mansions.

Messrs. THOMAS COOK &amp; SONS,

Passenger Agents.

## SHIPPING

## C. P. O. S.

## HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe &amp; Yokohama)

STEAMERS

FROM HONGKONG

DUE VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia ..... Oct. 3 ..... Oct. 20

Empress of Japan ..... Oct. 19 ..... Nov. 13

Empress of Japan ..... Oct. 25 ..... Nov. 16

Empress of Russia ..... Oct. 30 ..... Nov. 17

Empress of Japan ..... Nov. 7 ..... Dec. 15

Empress of Russia ..... Dec. 20 ..... Jan. 10

Empress of Japan ..... Dec. 28 ..... Jan. 12

Empress of Russia ..... Dec. 28 ..... Jan. 12

Empress of Asia ..... Dec. 28 ..... Jan. 12

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Empress of Japan



## SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA  
& APCAR LINES(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)  
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICESSTRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST  
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED  
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
KRIVA NOVARA	1st November 9th November	3rd December 11th December	12th December 30th December

## BOMBAY via STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	5th October	23rd October

## CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
DILWARA	5th October	23rd October

SAILINGS ALSO TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
DILWARA	1st Sept. at 11 a.m.	14th October

Tickets: Interchangeable.  
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand  
Shipping Co. (via Panama) or the Orient Company.  
Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and  
Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Calcutta.  
Wireless TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES  
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents  
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents  
in advance.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the  
Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.  
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the  
steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will  
be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passages, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22, Des Vieux Road Central, HONGKONG.

H. HING & CO.  
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,  
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.  
Also Shipchandlery Articles.

Telephone No. 1116. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

N. Y. K.  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.  
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern  
Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila & Shanghai) Monday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.  
KATON MARU Tuesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,  
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.IYO MARU Friday, 19th Sept., at Noon.  
ATSUTA MARU Friday, 3rd October, at Noon.MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday  
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.TANGO MARU Wednesday, 24th September, at 11 a.m.  
NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 2nd October, at 11 a.m.NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murota,  
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

HWAH WU Tuesday, 23rd September.  
SHINNYU MARU Thursday, 3rd October.

CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

YETORU MARU Wednesday, 17th September.  
TSUKUGA MARU Tuesday, 30th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU Sunday, 21st September, at 11 a.m.  
AKI MARU Saturday, 19th October, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU Saturday, 20th September, at 11 a.m.  
KAIFUKU MARU (Omitting Shanghai) Thursday, 25th September.

TENSIN MARU Monday, 30th September.

YOKOHAMA MARU Thursday, 2nd October, at 11 a.m.

HOEI MARU (Omitting Shanghai) Friday, 3rd October.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.).

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp &amp; Rotterdam) End of September.

TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles &amp; Liverpool) Thursday, 2nd October.

DELAGIA MARU (London, Antwerp &amp; Rotterdam) Middle of October.

TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles &amp; Liverpool) End of October.

For further information apply to—  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.Town Office: 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.  
Shipyard: SHAM-SUI-PO, KOWLOON, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 9.  
Estimates furnished on application. WONG ZING WA, Manager.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Nippon Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 20th Sept.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Shinjo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 28th Oct.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Enosador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 28th Oct., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 28th Oct., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nile	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 28th Oct.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanking	The Admiral Line	On 1st November.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	Chicago Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	About 20th Sept.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th Sept.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports	St. Albans	Butterfield & Swire	On 20th Sept., at 3 p.m.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Tango Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Manila	Teckal	Butterfield & Swire	On 20th Sept.
New York via Panama	Wawala	The Admiral Line	About 21st Oct.
Portland	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st Sept., at 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kaga Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st Sept., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Choysang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 19th Sept., at Noon.
Shanghai	Sun-ling	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st Sept., at Noon.
Sandakan	Hinsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st Sept., at Noon.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Tsuzuru Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st Sept., at 10 a.m.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Van Weerwijk	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th Sept., at 1 p.m.
Keelung via Swatow & Amoy	Kaigo Maru	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th Sept., at 3 p.m.
Singapore, Bangkok & Singapore	Utsun Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	Douglas LaPraik & Co.	On 18th Sept., at 1 p.m.
Manila	Loongsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th Sept., at 3 p.m.
Bombay & Colombo	Siam Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th Sept.
London and Antwerp	Iyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Sept., at Noon.
London via Suez, Port Said & Marseilles	Seattle Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th Sept., at Noon.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Khiva	P. & O.-B.I. & A.L.	On 23rd Oct.
Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo			

Y. K. K.  
YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.  
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1  
NANYO MARU No. 2  
NANYO MARU No. 3  
SODEGAURA MARU.  
KYODO MARU No. 13  
TAMON MARU No. 1  
ASOSAN MARU.  
CHEIAN MARU.  
KUMAKATA MARU.

For Particulars Please Apply to—  
M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.  
Tel. No. 140 & 155. Top Floor, King's Building.

## THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO MANILA, ZAMBOANGA &amp; AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrived Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	Sept. 12	Sept. 18

"Via Saigon, Omitting Manila.  
These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful  
supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and have superior accommodations with Electric  
light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons. A duly qualified Doctor is  
on board. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand  
and Tasmanian ports.

For freight or passage apply to  
Telephone No. 36. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1919.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST YACA."

From SAN FRANCISCO AND  
MANILA.THE above-mentioned vessel having  
arrived from the above-mentioned ports,  
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed  
that their Cargo will be landed at their  
respective Godowns at the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,  
and stored at Consignees' risk.Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified  
that they must produce an Import Permit  
issued by the Superintendent of the  
Import and Export, Hongkong, before  
loading can be commenced.All broken, chipped and damaged Goods  
to be left in the Godowns where they  
will be examined on September 19, at  
10 a.m., and September 20, at 10 a.m.All claims must be presented within  
a month of the steamer's arrival here, after  
which they cannot be recognized.No Claim will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the Godowns, and all  
Goods remaining undelivered after  
September 24, will be subject to sale.No Fire Insurance whatever will be  
accepted.Consignees are requested to send in  
their Bills of Lading for countersignature  
immediately.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, September 13, 1919.

## A KWAI &amp; CO.

11 &amp; 12 CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

"NAVY CONTRACTORS"  
Ship Chandlery, Coal Merchants,  
Sail-Makers, General Storekeepers  
AND  
Soap and Soda Manufacturers.

Cable AC. "AKWAI". Tel. No. 126.

TAIYO &amp; CO.

GAPING  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
MADE TO ORDER.  
No. 12, WING WOO ST.THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS  
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED  
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA  
GENERALLY.ORDER IT BEFORE GOING  
HOME: AND THUS KEEP IN  
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE  
COLONY.MITSUBISHI SHOJI  
KAISHA, LTD.  
(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)  
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND  
EXPORTS.SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASHIMA COAL, MUTARI  
KIDARI, YAMAGUCHI  
ROJO, NAKAMURA, SATO, KASADA,  
SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, BIRAI,  
and OTUBARI COAL MINES.  
AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—TOKYO.

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Representatives:—  
Nagasaki, Kanran, Wakamatsu, Mofu,  
Kure, Kobe, Osaka, Tsunaga, Nagoya,  
Yokohama, Tokyo, Hakodate, Muroran,  
Oita, Vladivostok, Peking, Tientsin,  
Dairen, Tsushima, Hankow, Shanghai,  
Tientsin, Zhenjiang, Canton, Haiphong,  
Manila, Singapore, Calcutta, London  
and New York.Cable Address:  
Hongkong: "TAKASHI".  
Canton, Haiphong: "TAKASHI".  
Cable:—A. H. D. 6th Dec.  
Western Union and Bessley's.Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE  
& FIRE INSURANCE CO.,  
LTD., OSAKA.For Particulars, apply to—  
S. S. TAKI, Manager,  
No. 14, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.TAYLOR INSTRUMENT COMPANIES  
Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.Taylor's Fever Thermometer  
is the only one.Taylor's Fever Thermometer  
is the only one.Taylor's Fever Thermometer  
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is the only one.

## SHIPPING

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR", "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8th.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" TUESDAY, Dec. 2nd.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead  
electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large  
comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.  
Special care is given to the children, and the attendance on  
passengers cannot be surpassed.Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the  
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—  
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings,  
Chater Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT  
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

To Macao daily at 9 a.m. (Saturday excepted, at 2 p.m.)

From Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted, at 4 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,  
or from Messrs. Tsoe, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM  
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer For Date of Arrival Date and Time of Departure

"ST. ALBANS" Sydney, via Queensland Ports. 8th Oct. Early November.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second  
Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are  
complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewards are carried on each vessel.

For Passage Rates and Further Particulars Apply To:

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
AGENTS.

THE BARBER LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "WEST WIND"

Will be despatched on or about 20th September

Via SUEZ.

For Freight &amp; Particulars apply to:—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, Inc.,  
2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE STEAMSHIP

"LOWTHER CASTLE"

Will be despatched on or about

22nd October.

Via PANAMA.

For Freight &amp; Particulars apply to:—

DODWELL &amp; Co., Ltd.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON &amp; CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering, First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained  
workmen under expert European supervision.All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.  
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP LENGTH ON KEEL BREADTH DEPTH OVER ALL OR ORDINARY DEPTH RISE OF TIDE

No. 1 Dock, Kowloon 700' 10' 10' 10' 10'

No. 2 Dock, Kowloon 571' 10' 10' 10' 10'

No. 3 Dock, Kowloon 571' 10' 10' 10' 10'

No. 4 Dock, Kowloon 571' 10' 10' 10' 10'

No. 5 Dock, Kowloon 571' 10' 10' 10' 10'

No. 6 Dock, Kowloon 571' 10' 10' 10' 10'

No. 7 Dock, Kowloon 571' 10' 10' 10' 10'

No. 8 Dock, Kowloon 571' 10' 10' 10' 10'

No. 9 Dock, Kowloon 571' 10' 10' 10' 10'

No. 10 Dock, Kowloon 571' 10' 10' 10' 10'

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No. 12 Dock, Kowloon 571' 10' 10' 10' 10'

No. 13 Dock, Kowloon 571' 10' 10' 10' 10'

No. 14 Dock, Kowloon 571' 10' 10' 10' 10'

No. 15 Dock, Kowloon 571' 10' 10' 10' 10'



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE FIUME AFFAIR.

## GENERAL BADAGLIO'S PROCLAMATION.

Rome, September 18th.  
General Badoglio has been appointed to enquire into the Fiume affair. He has issued a proclamation urging d'Annunzio's followers to return to their regiments.

It appears that the majority joined the enterprise after having received assurances that it had been approved by the Italian Government.

It is reported that the French, British and American troops have left Fiume.

PILOT ORGANISED IN VENICE.

London, September 18th.  
It transpires that the Fiume pilot was organised at Venice, the Fleet of which city has been dismissed. Six regiments of Italian artillery, of which two had batteries, who intended to join the insurgents, have returned to their quarters on the advice of their officers. Fiume is at present isolated.

## THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

Calgary, September 15th.  
The Prince of Wales was presented with a civic address enclosed in a huge sheep's horn at Victoria Park.

He afterwards distributed decorations to demobilised men and relatives of the fallen amid the cheering of an enthusiastic crowd of 32,000 persons.

The Prince subsequently visited the military hospitals and met with a warm reception.

Speaking at the civic luncheon, he emphasised the necessity of cooperation of all parties, classes and races for the common cause of Canadian nationhood under the British flag.

## ITALY AND THE TREATY.

Rome, September 15th.  
The Socialist Ministry in the Parliament has issued a statement, urging that Italy should not accept the Versailles Treaty unless it has received no advantage from it.

## BROWN BOOTS ON PARADE.

## WHAT WILL THEY DO TO HIM?

"Jojo Gutz" has been a police reservist for four years. His uniform, helmet, etc., are the same as were first issued to him. They don't look as fresh as they used to do. Tomorrow there's a full-dress parade. Black boots are a *sine qua non* on these occasions. He hasn't got a pair, and because he has not had his bill for out of pocket expenses paid, he cannot afford to buy 'em. To-day, by phone, he suggested to Mr. Franks that it would look better if he were excused from tomorrow's parade.

Mr. Franks: You must attend. Jojo Gutz: It will look awkward to have one attending in brown boots. If I come will I be reprimanded?

Mr. Franks: You've got to come, and you will be treated accordingly if you come in brown boots.

Now let's see what happens tomorrow.

## OPIUM DISCOVERY.

Two women, wife and concubine of a man living at No. 14 Kwong Yuen Street on the second floor were charged this morning before Mr. R. E. Lindell with the unlawful possession of 49 tael of opium valued at \$588.

Mr. G. A. Hastings appeared for the defence.

The opium discovered by the Police was cleverly hidden in a specially built partition on the staircase.

His Worship adjourned the case till next Tuesday, fixing bail of \$3,000 each.

H.M.S. "Colombo" left port this morning for Home and is expected back in about three months.

The sale of the motor vessel "Pioneer" by Messrs. Hughes and Hough, which was advertised to take place this morning at the Yumail breakwater, was postponed on account of the low prices offered.

## A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TRY Chamberlain's Tablets when bilious or constipated. You are certain to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE SHOOTING OF SERGEANT LANNAN.

## PRISONER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Magistracy this morning before Mr. N. L. Smith, Tang Sang, was charged on remand with having shot Sergeant Lannan on the night of the 24th August, at the junction of Shamshuipo and Tai Po Roads.

Mr. J. M. Hall of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defence. Sergeant Hoare deposed that at 11 p.m. on the 24th August he received a telephone message stating that Sergeant Lannan was shot on the Tai Po Road. The description of the assailant was given. At 7.30 a.m. on the 25th, he boarded the Sun On launch, and examined the passengers. He saw accused on board, whose features answered to the description. He arrested him and brought him to the station.

By Mr. Hall—The description of the man was of medium height, and build, long hair, dressed in black pongee silk clothing, shoes, no socks, and no hat. He considered that the description was possible when he arrested accused. He boarded the launch as it leaves Tai Po every morning, and he thought that the man might be on board to escape to Hongkong.

Dr. C. W. McKenny, of the Government Civil Hospital said that at 11.40 p.m. on the 24th August, the Sergeant was admitted to the Hospital suffering from a bullet wound on his thigh. The bullet had entered from the front, and came out of the back. The course of the bullet was on the right thigh.

Mr. C. G. Perdue, acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, stated that on the 27th August, he went with seven men including accused to the Hospital. The men were paraded on a verandah, all dressed similarly to each other, and were of the same height and build. Sergeant Lannan on coming out, and without hesitation pointed out the accused as his assailant.

Mr. Smith—Did you notice how the men were wearing their hair?

Witness—Many were similar to accused's.

Sergeant Lannan deposed that he heard of the armed robbery at the Kowloon Dairy Farm that night. At 9 p.m., while on duty at the junction of Shamshuipo and Tai Po Roads, he saw a man coming from the direction of Yumail. On coming near, witness stopped him on suspicion, when accused struggled and ran. Witness chased him and had him arrested. The accused drew out a revolver, and witness felt a wound on his hip and fell down on the roadway. He fired his own revolver, but missed the man. He picked up the accused's revolver, and on opening it, found one bullet discharged. On the 27th he identified the accused at the Hospital.

His Worship committed accused to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R.).

## PARADE.

All ranks will parade at Central Police Station on Friday the 19th inst. at 5.30 p.m., for Ins. action by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government. No Exemption will be granted except on Medical Grounds.

White Uniform—Belts and Helmets—Officers to wear belts and carry canes. No Swords.

September 17, 1919.

## BRITAIN AND WEST INDIES.

Mr. Laing, in reply to inquiries, asserts that dispatches in the newspapers constitute his only information with regard to the reported proposal to cede the West Indies to the United States as part payment of England's debt.

## RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time as the law this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the affected parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

## SUMMARY COURT.

## ECHO OF THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

An action commenced, to-day, in the Summary Court of Hongkong, in which Mr. A. d'A. Sousa, clerk in the employment of Messrs. Hastings & Hodge, claims from Chan Pak Kwong, the complainant of the same firm, the sum of \$1,000 as damages for alleged slander. As already stated in the China Mail, the firm sold peace decorations.

Plaintiff was placed in charge of the work of obtaining and executing orders. On June 24 he contracted with Ah Kau for the purchase of certain flags for \$118.80. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant, on August 7, 1919, said to Mr. L. E. S. Hodge, a partner of the firm: "Sousa received some secret commission from Ah Kau; that is why Ah Kau refused to give me the usual one per cent commission."

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. Davidson for the defendant.

Mr. Lo said that there were three questions in the plaintiff's case:—Firstly, whether the defendant did publish the words alleged; secondly, assuming that he did, did he do so under such circumstances as to make it a privileged communication; and, thirdly, if the Court held that it was privileged, whether the defendant was actuated by malice. Mr. Lo said he would admit that the communication was privileged, so that the Court would only have to decide the other two points.

Mr. L. E. S. Hodge, partner in the firm of Messrs. Hastings & Hodge, said plaintiff was a clerk in his firm under an agreement, having been brought into the firm to help in the Export Department. The plaintiff's duties were to help in the Export Department, but he had to do any work which a clerk he would be called upon to do. The complainant was an essentially important person; he was the right hand man of the firm, which could do no business without him or a similar man. No firms here doing a similar business could do without a complainant. In regard to the Peace Celebrations, plaintiff was in charge and had to get orders for flags. Plaintiff sent out for tenders, and he accepted the tender of Ah Kau with his (witness's) approval. About a fortnight after the Peace Celebrations, the plaintiff brought a bill to witness to be initialled, and witness sanctioned the payment of the bill, signing a cheque on the following day. He could not remember whether the defendant was in the next day, when Ah Kau called for the money; neither could he remember that plaintiff brought Ah Kau's cheque to him, in the defendant's absence, and asked him if it was all right. The cheque was not counter-signed, and witness did not know how Ah Kau got it. On August 7, witness sent for the plaintiff and told him that the office had reported to him that Ah Kau had accused plaintiff of inferring that he had taken a private commission. He also told plaintiff to go down and see Ah Kau and "punch his head." He also told plaintiff that if Ah Kau's accusation was true, it was a serious offence.

Mr. Lo: Did you say it was a criminal offence?

Mr. Davidson objected to the question, in the form it was put.

Mr. Lo said he could get what he wanted in another way.

Witness, continuing, said that the defendant came to him on August 7, and said that Ah Kau had said that it was very difficult for him to pay the one per cent commission due to the complainant because he had to alter the bill to show a different figure to what was actually paid, and that someone inside had told him to do this. The name of the plaintiff was not mentioned. Witness inferred that it was the witness, because it was the plaintiff only that handled the transaction.

At this stage, Mr. Lo said he was entitled to amend his claim, in view of what the witness said. Plaintiff not having been present at the interview between the defendant and Mr. Hodge, could not say the exact words. Mr. Hodge now having given the exact version, he was now entitled to alter his paragraph 4, putting in the exact words as given by witness.

Mr. Hodge, questioned again, said that nothing was mentioned about a private commission. The defendant told Mr. Hodge that Ah Kau said that it was difficult for him to pay

the one per cent commission due to the complainant because someone in the office had asked him to make out his bill differently from what had been paid in his hand.

Mr. Lo asked formally for leave to amend the claim so that the words alleged were: "Ah Kau told me (defendant) in the complainant's office that it was difficult for him to pay the one per cent commission due to the complainant because he had been told by someone in the office to alter the bill differently to the bill presented for payment, and that therefore he would lose if he had to pay this one per cent."

Mr. Davidson said it was now an entirely new case and amendment should only be allowed on payment of costs. He would agree to the amendment, he would possibly have to alter his defence. Even if the defendant was unsuccessful, which was improbable, he would be entitled to all his costs up to the time of the amendment.

Mr. Lo said he was willing to leave the question of costs to be argued later.

Mr. Hodge, continuing his evidence, said that he thought of Mr. d'Sousa as the only person who would have asked Ah Kau to make the alteration. He thought that Ah Kau was making a false accusation to avoid paying his commission to the complainant. The words of Ah Kau meant that d'Sousa wanted to get a little bit on his own. If d'Sousa wanted to do that, or if he got anything, it would have been an absolutely dishonest act. If he had proof that d'Sousa had done a thing like that, d'Sousa would have been in his office for only three minutes. Witness had nothing against d'Sousa; he tried to stop the whole matter. Apart from the complainant, the plaintiff would get his five per cent profit on all transactions managed by him. No one apart from the complainant was entitled to ask a commission from Ah Kau.

Cross-examined: The complainant was entitled to one per cent commission on this flag transaction. He had previously told the complainant that if he came across any "squeeze" in the office, it was to be reported to witness. Witness did not believe Ah Kau's story in the slightest degree. The reputation of the plaintiff was not in any way spoilt by the incident. When he told d'Sousa to go and punch Ah Kau's head, he had no idea whatever that d'Sousa had taken this commission. The only difference of opinion between plaintiff and defendant was about eight months ago, when there was a dispute over the commission for some freight which both of them, by a misunderstanding, had arranged for.

Re-examined: Witness told d'Sousa that he did not believe that he had taken this commission; he had even gone to d'Sousa's uncle and tried to get the matter settled. Witness said that he did not know that the plaintiff went to the defendant and told him that if he did not pay Ah Kau, he (plaintiff) would teach Ah Kau how to get payment. The complainant said the cheque was no use and witness, not wishing to discuss the matter any further, told Ah Kau to get his money for the defendant. The defendant made Ah Kau come to the office three or four times daily for several days for the cheque, still refusing to give it. Finally, Ah Kau appealed to him for the money and he (witness) told the defendant to stop his "tomfoolery" and that if he did not give the money to Ah Kau he would teach Ah Kau how to get his money. Subsequently, the complainant paid Ah Kau the money. On August 7, Mr. Hodge told him that he had been told by someone in the office that witness had made a secret commission. Mr. Hodge said "This is a criminal offence; unless you prove otherwise, you will have to leave. He told Mr. Hodge that he refused to give the name of his informant. Mr. Hodge had plainly told him that he must clear himself of the charge. Since he commenced this action, Mr. Hodge had been cutting him out altogether from business; not giving him any work to do; previously he used to do everything connected with the Export Department. Mr. Hodge had advised him to punch Ah Kau instead of suing the complainant. Witness swore he had received not a single cash for this flag transaction. Since witness joined the office there had been three disputes between the complainant and him (plaintiff).

The hearing is proceeding.

## CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

## INTERESTING GENERAL MEETING.

After an interval of nearly three years, the general meeting of the Corinthian Yacht Club was held, yesterday evening, in the Club premises. Mr. G. A. Burn (Acting Vice-Commodore) presided and was supported by Messrs. P. M. Hodgson, E. J. Ainslie, H. E. Scriven, C. H. Davis, H. C. Reiker (Hon. Secretary), and A. W. Smith (Hon. Treasurer). There was a fair attendance of members.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, as you are aware, this is the first general meeting we have held since 1916, a period of three years, during which the Club's activities have been almost suspended. Since 1914 we have lost over 50 per cent. of our members, 12 of whom were enemy subjects. Those remaining in the Colony during the war were occupied with various war duties that yachting, in common with other sports, was seriously interfered with.

Three members of this Club—Messrs. E. F. Orchard, P. Delaunay, and Capt. Alcock—made the supreme sacrifice, and I would suggest that these three names be inscribed on a tablet to be hung on the Club wall in a central position. (Applause.)

Our old member, Capt. Milroy, retired last month; he will be a great loss to the Club, being a keen yachtsman and a practical seaman. I am sure you will all join me in wishing him and his wife the best of good luck.

During the season 1918/19, on account of the few yachts in commission in each class, the Championship Races were sailed together, on handcup. Six races were sailed in all with the following result:—

1. "Unula" (Mr. Rouse), 87 pts.; 2. "Lynbeth" (Mr. Keigwin), 78 pts.

The Vice-Commodore's Cup was won by "Alula" (Capt. Aitken). The Warren Memorial Cup (for the Gael Class) was won by "Joan" (Mr. Hodgson).

The Beattie's Cup was won by "Unula" (Mr. Rouse).

The Cruiser Championship was won by "Norseman" (Mr. Sleight).

Three of these week-end races were held and were very popular.

The affairs of the Club have been thoroughly examined by the acting Committee during the last three months, and the position, as shown by the balance-sheet in your hands, is "black" as they could possibly make it. At the moment we have no Commodore; Commander Beak, who resigned, that position some time ago, stating that it should be filled by a more active yachtsman than himself. Our Vice-Commodore, Mr. G. B. Wood, is now at home on leave, but will be returning shortly; he asked me to act for him during his absence. Mr. Reiker and Mr. A. W. Smith are acting for Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. van Andel, who, also, is on leave.

Turning to the balance-sheet, this is not, of course, as satisfactory as those we have been accustomed to for former years, showing, as it does, a loss on the working account; but, under all the circumstances, we can only be thankful that the position is as good as we find it, and hope that, with new members and a good season, the Club will soon be in its old position, or in even a better one.

The profit and loss account, you will see, covers a period of three years, and shows an excess of expenditure over income amounting to \$4,077.88. This, however, is principally made up of depreciation, the deduction of which leaves us with the less alarming figure of \$1,408.00. Considering that our bar profit in normal years was in the neighbourhood of \$9,000 against an average of \$277 during the period under review the position is fairly good.

It was considered desirable to obtain an accurate valuation of the Club property, and to write it down to whatever value valuation might be. This was undertaken by Messrs. Palmer & Turner, and the result is shown on the balance-sheet.

You will notice that 20 debentures have been redeemed; this was done as the members in question were leaving the Colony for good, and the Committee decided that the Club could stand it.

Among the liabilities you will find a loan by our last Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. van Andel. It is termed a loan for want of a better word, the fact being that Mr. van Andel, at his own convenience, opened an account for the C.Y.C. at his office and almost forgot about it, the pressure of his own business being very great. The receipt was



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that when the time came for him to go on leave he found that the disbursements had been greater than the receipts by the amount shown under liabilities. Before going on holiday, he asked me to apologise to members for any inconvenience this might cause them, and added that he did not wish to embarrass the Club in any way and would be content to get back any part of the amount he had failed to collect, if it was found impossible to collect the whole. You will see that a sum of \$592.68 has already been repaid. An equal sum has since been collected, and I hope that eventually the greater part of this advance will be wiped out. On account of Mr. van Andel's attitude this repayment will not embarrass the Club during the following year.

As there were no questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. Mr. Dixon seconded this and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman stated that in the opinion of the Committee it was not necessary to increase the subscription from the present figure of \$15 a year. He would like, however, to know the opinion of the meeting.

Mr. Smith proposed that the subscription remain at \$15 a year. Mr. H. C. Reiker seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

## ELECTION OF OFFICER-BEARERS.

The election of officer-bearers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

Commodore.—Mr. G. G. Wood.

Vice-Commodore.—Mr. P. M. Hodgson.

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. H. S. Rouse.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. H. C. Reiker.

Official Measurer.—Mr. J. H. Coulbass.

Committee.—Messrs. E. J. Ainslie, G. A. Burn, E. M. Sleight, R. Henderson, C. H. Davis and R. J. Dixon.

## ADMISSION OF LADY MEMBERS.

The Chairman stated that the Committee wished to ascertain the views of the meeting as to whether the wives, sisters, and other female relatives of a member, living with him, should be regarded as members of the Club in the same way as they were of the Hongkong Golf Club. There were, no doubt, various points for and against such a scheme. Last year it happened that a member was unable to sail his yacht in a race. His wife, who was perfectly competent, turned out and won the race, but was told that, as she was not a member, no points could be awarded her.

Mr. McIver suggested that a new rule be added to the Club rules. There had been lady members of the Club before.

The Chairman remarked that it was a strain on a member to have to pay two subscriptions—one for himself and the other for his wife.

Mr. McIver replied that a special subscription could be made for lady members.

The Chairman: Is it necessary? Of course we shall have to call a special meeting. A married man may be very keen on yachting and may like his wife to become a member, but feel unable to afford a double subscription.

Another member pointed out that in most Clubs, both at home and in the Colony, the wives of members were regarded as honorary members and entitled to all the privileges of the Club. He thought the Yacht Club should follow this example.

It was finally decided to discuss the matter at a special meeting to be called for the purpose.

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## HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

The office bearers for the ensuing year have been elected as follows:—President, Lady Rees Davies; Vice Pres. Mrs. J. H. Kemp; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Pollock; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. Mackenzie. The Institute has just finished the third year of its existence, and it has been a satisfactory one. Boarders and travellers have patronised the Institute in increasing numbers, and frequently the accommodation has been taxed to its utmost limit. The membership has suffered somewhat owing to so many ladies being away on holiday, and some having left the Colony for good. Their places however are being gradually taken by new members. The Institute is one of the leading centres of Women's work in the Colony, and one of the few social institutions open to and entirely run by ladies. The subscription is a moderate one and includes the use of an excellent Library and Reading room to which additions are continually being made by regular supplies from Home.

## TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

HARDWARE AND LOCKS



LOCKS AND HARDWARE







## WEATHER REPORT.

September 18d. 11A. 30m.—No return from Yachow, Japan, Weihaiwei or Formosa.  
Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations.  
Anticyclonic conditions continue over the eastern portion of the map, and fresh monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 67.51 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on September 19th:  
1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. E. winds, fresh; fine.  
2.—Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.  
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY  
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1919.—a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer At Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Remarks
Victoria	6 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
Central	6 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
North	6 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
South	6 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
East	6 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
West	6 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
North	7 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
Central	7 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
South	7 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
East	7 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
West	7 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
North	8 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
Central	8 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
South	8 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
East	8 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
West	8 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
North	9 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
Central	9 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
South	9 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
East	9 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
West	9 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
North	10 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
Central	10 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
South	10 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
East	10 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	
West	10 a.m.	30.03	78	78	SE	1	

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 18, 1919.

1. BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, or gloom; in black, rain, or overcast; in green, showers, or drizzle; in red, thunder &amp; lightning; in white, wet.

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

## HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the results of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1905-8.

The zero of the tide corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 3 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Leaden Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

September 19 to 25, 1919.

Day	High Water	Low Water
19	10.05	1.05
20	10.15	1.15
21	10.25	1.25
22	10.35	1.35
23	10.45	1.45
24	10.55	1.55
25	11.05	1.65

## HONGKONG WEATHER.

Barometer	59.50	30.00	29.50
Temperature	78	78	78
Humidity	78	78	78
Direction of Wind	SE	SE	SE
Force	1	1	1
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 18, 1919.

## SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

## FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. KHIVA, left London August 13 and is due here via Colombo, Penang and Singapore September 25, and leaves for Shanghai and Japan ports about September 30.

The s.s. PELEUS, due here September 17 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 22.

The s.s. LYCAON, due here September 21 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 26.

The s.s. TELEMACHUS, due here September 24 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 29.

The s.s. MENTOR, due here September 28 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 3.

The s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU, left London Aug. 23 and is due here via Suez Oct. 1.

The s.s. RHESUS, due here October 6 and sails for Japan October 7.

The s.s. TEUCER, due here October 10 and sails for Shanghai and Japan October 15.

The s.s. TAMBA MARU, left London Sept. 9 and is due here via Suez Oct. 18.

The s.s. NOVARA, left London Aug. 30 and is due here via Colombo, Penang and Singapore Oct. 10.

## FROM WUCHOW.

The s.s. KWONGHUNG, leaves Wuchow, Sept. 20 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 21.

The s.s. MANSHUN, leaves Wuchow Sept. 20 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 21.

The s.s. CHUNGON, leaves Wuchow Sept. 20 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 21.

The s.s. SUNON, leaves Wuchow Sept. 18 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 17.

The s.s. KOCHOW, leaves Wuchow Sept. 16 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 17.

The s.s. KWONGTAL, leaves Wuchow Sept. 17 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 18.

The s.s. KWONGNING, leaves Wuchow Sept. 18 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 19.

The s.s. KWONGYING, leaves Wuchow Sept. 18 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 19.

The s.s. WOKWAI, leaves Wuchow Sept. 19 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 20.

The s.s. CERP, leaves Wuchow Sept. 19 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 20.

The s.s. TAIMING, leaves Wuchow Sept. 19 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 20.

## FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. YETOROFF MARU, from Calcutta, arrived Moji Sept. 3 and left that port on Sept. 10 being due here Sept. 16.

The s.s. ANTIOCHUS, left Yokohama August 30 and is due here September 16.

The s.s. IYO MARU, left Yokohama Sept. 5 and is due here Sept. 18.

The s.s. HWAH-WU, from Bombay arrived Kobe on Sept. 18 and sailed on the following day, being due here via Osaka and Moji Sept. 24.

The s.s. ITOLA, left Kobe Sept. 10 and is due here via Moji Sept. 24.

The s.s. LAOMEDON, left Yokohama September 13 and is due here September 24.

The s.s. ATSUTA MARU, leaves Yokohama Sept. 19 and is due here October 3.

The s.s. KHIVA, leaves Yokohama October 20 and is due here via Kobe, Moji, Shanghai and Singapore October 31.

The s.s. SEIDZUOKA MARU, leaves Yokohama October 3 and is due here October 17.

The s.s. KAGA MARU, leaves Yokohama October 17 and is due here Oct. 31.

The s.s. SRYO MARU, due here from Moji October 24 and leaves for South America November 4.

The s.s. YOKUHAMA MARU, leaves Yokohama October 31 and is due here November 14.

The s.s. YAMBA MARU, leaves Yokohama Nov. 14 and is due here via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai November 28.

The s.s. MINHIMA MARU, leaves Yokohama November 28 and is due here via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai December 12.

The s.s. SADO MARU, leaves Yokohama December 12 and is due here via Japan ports and Shanghai December 23.

The s.s. KIYAN MARU, leaves Yokohama December 23 and is due here via Moji October 27 and leaves for South America November 4.

The s.s. NOVARA, leaves Yokohama Oct. 20 and is due here via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai Nov. 8.

The s.s. JAPAN, leaves Kobe Oct. 3 and is due here via Moji, Oct. 24.

## FROM SINGAPORE.

The s.s. DILWARA, left Singapore Sept. 11 and is due here Sept. 18 at 7 a.m.

The s.s. KAGA MARU, left Singapore Sept. 13 and is due here Sept. 19.

The s.s. YAMBA MARU, left Middlebury and London, arrived Singapore Sept. 11 and sailed on the following day, being due here Sept. 19.

## FROM CALCUTTA.

The s.s. JAPAN, left Calcutta Sept. 4 and is due here via Rangoon, Penang and Singapore Sept. 18.

## FROM BOMBAY.

The s.s. TENSIN MARU, left Bombay Sept. 9 and is due here via Singapore on Sept. 22.

The s.s. HOSHI MARU, left Bombay Sept. 9 and is due here via Singapore Oct. 2.

## FROM COLOMBO.

The s.s. KHIVA, leaves Colombo Sept. 18 and is due here via Penang and Singapore Oct. 20.

## FROM MANILA.

The s.s. OYLOPE, leaves Manila Sept. 23 and is due here September 24.

## FROM AUSTRALIA.

The s.s. NIKKO MARU, left Sydney Sept. 2 and is due here Sept. 20.

## NOTICES.



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## A SERMON IN RHYME.

There was a man, it was said one time,  
Who went astray in his youthful prime,  
Can the brain keep cool and the heart keep quiet,  
When the blood is a river that's running riot?  
And boys will be boys, the old folks say,  
And a man is the better who's had his day.

The sinner reformed; and the preacher told  
Of the prodigal son who came back to the fold,  
And Christian people threw open the door,  
With a warmer welcome than ever before.  
Weak and honour were his to command,  
And a spotless woman gave him her hand.

And the world strewed their path-way with blossoms abloom,  
Crying "God bless lady, and God bless groom!"  
There was a maiden who went astray,  
In the golden dawn of her life's young day.  
She had more passion and heart than head,  
And she followed blindly where fond Love led.

And Love unchecked is a dangerous guide,  
To wander at will by a fair girl's side.  
The woman repented and turned from sin,  
But no door opened to let her in.  
The preacher prayed that she might be forgiven,  
But told her to look for mercy—in heaven.

That woman is stoned, while the man may go,  
A brave man wedded her after all,  
But the world said, frowning, "We shall not call."

## FROM AMERICA.

The s.s. TENYO MARU, left San Francisco Aug. 27, and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila Sept. 25.

The s.s. IMPRESS OF ASIA, left Vancouver September 4 and is due here via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila September 25.

The s.s. CITY OF SPOKANE, left Seattle August 15 and is due here via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila Sept. 25.

The s.s. OLEN, left Seattle Sept. 7 and is due here via Japan ports and Shanghai October 10.

The s.s. EQUADOR, left San Francisco Aug. 25, and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila Oct. 1.

The s.s. KATORI MARU, left Seattle Sept. 2, and is due here via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila Oct. 2.

The s.s. MONTEAGLE, left Vancouver September 8 and is due here via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila October 2.

The s.s. SIBERIA MARU, left San Francisco Sept. 5, and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila Oct. 8.

The s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, leaves Vancouver September 18 and is due here via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila October 10.

The s.s. NANKING, leaves San Francisco September 20 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports and Shanghai October 14.

The s.s. COLOMBIA, leaves San Francisco September 20 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila October 20.

The s.s. SHINYO MARU, left San Francisco September 17 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila October 20.

The s.s. SUWA MARU, leaves Seattle September 18 and is due here via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila October 25.

## CARSON.

Truth says:—In normal circumstances no one would question the opinion of the legal advisers of the Government that Sir Edward Carson's 12th of July oration offered no material for a prosecution. I seem to remember that on a former occasion Sir Edward delivered his own opinion—that which none could be higher—that he was breaking the law, and that he challenged "the Crown" or anyone else to prosecute him. Possibly then the Attorney-General took a different view of the law at that time, as his successor does now; anyhow, there was no prosecution. But this time Sir Edward made no such avowal or challenge. He is probably prepared to argue before any Court that he did not break any law, and he probably kept the law in his mind, as counsel should, while he was speaking. If he and the Attorney-General are both of the same opinion I would not set myself up against such a conjunction of legal authorities.

But I am thinking rather of normal times and the ordinary law, neither of which prevail in Ireland at present. There is a Defence of the Realm Act still in force, and few people know what regulations may or may not have been made in Ireland under it. And is not Ireland to this day technically under martial law, which was proclaimed in 1916? It will surprise me to learn that the proclamation has ever been withdrawn. Anyhow, the fact remains that in Ireland plenty of people have been arrested and deported and kept in prison for months at the will of the Executive, not only without trial, but without having any formal charge made against them; and that in many cases where people have been punished for speeches, the speeches have not been more mischievous or more defiant of Government than Sir Edward Carson's. Whatever the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown may be worth in law, it is a proof that in Ireland to-day the law is what the Government chooses to make it. Which is much the same as saying that for practical purposes there is no law at all. The vital question for us is, how much longer is this state of things to last?

Whether it would be expedient either to prosecute Sir Edward Carson or to deport him to some place like Lewis jail without trial, as if he were a common Sinn Féiner, is a different matter altogether. It depends, of course, a good deal on what the Government proposes to do next in Ireland. And if—as I am prepared to believe—the Government knows no more than I do what it is going to do next, even that may be a sound reason for not prosecuting. Of course, I do not suggest that any consideration of this kind influenced the mind of the Attorney-General. When he is advising the Government on law an Attorney-General is a lawyer, not a politician. At least, when he is not advising on the prosecution of the Kaiser.

**NEW USES FOR WAR RAILWAYS.**  
Surplus railway material in France and Belgium will, as far as it is suitable, be disposed of to meet the requirements of British railways at home and in India and the Colonies. That said, Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons, was the policy of the Disposal Board with regard to the "permanent" way materials used by the Expeditionary Force.

## POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Egypt are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammerah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unio, Vienna, Trieste, Padua, Venice and Bologna in Italy will not be accepted for transmission, except under the special parcels very carefully.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Freetown, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Madagascar, Aden, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, September 19.  
Straits—Per KAGA MARU.  
Shanghai—Per TEAN.

SATURDAY, September 20.  
Straits—Per JAPAN.  
Manila and Australia—Per NIKKO MARU.

MONDAY, September 22.  
Japan—Per HWAH-WU.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, September 19.  
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.  
Straits & Bangkok—Per ENNANOKA, 10 a.m.

Straits—Per Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dacca, South Africa, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per IYO MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow—Per HAITAN, 1 p.m.  
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 2 p.m.

Macao—Per OHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.  
Hohow and Haiphong—Per TAKSANG, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 20.  
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per KAGA MARU, 10 a.m.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 1.30 p.m.  
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Hainan—Per HUICHOW, 2 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUNG CHOW, 4.30 p.m.  
SUNDAY, September 21.  
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.

Straits—Per PHEUMPHEN, 9 a.m.  
Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO MARU, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow via Keelung—Per KAGU MARU, 9 a.m.  
Straits—Per IYAN, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, September 22.  
Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via PANAMA, 9 a.m.

Per FUSHIMI MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.  
Hohow, Fuchow and Haiphong—Per RAIFONG, 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, September 23.  
Swatow and Bangkok—Per LUCHOW, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SHANTUNG, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow—Per QUINNEBAUG, Noon.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.  
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per TEAN, 10.30 a.m.

Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.  
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via PANAMA, 9 a.m.

Per NIPPON MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.  
THURSDAY, September 25.  
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, September 26.  
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow—Per HAIHONG, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 27.  
Shanghai and North China—Per CHERAN, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, September 30.  
Philippine Islands—Per TAIMING, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, October 2.  
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 10 a.m.

## CORONET.

THE CORONET  
TO-NIGHT! at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.  
WILLIAM FOX  
PRESENTS  
GEORGE WALSH,  
Whom you have waited to see since he delighted you in  
"THE YANKEE